Bombay Gazette
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
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Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Rates forwarded on application.

THE

Bombay Gazette

No. 54,919.—New Series.] BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1909. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing	Steamer	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1910	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	...
2nd Jan.	ARABIA	7983	MARMORA	10520
9th "	.....	371	.....	...
16th "	PERSIA	6900	MOREA	10520
23rd "	ARABIA	7983	.....	...
30th "	MOOLTAN	6000	MOOLTAN	9921
6th Feb.	.....	6090	.....	...
13th "	.....	6090	.....	...
20th "	MACEDONIA	7568	.....	...
27th "	PERSIA	6900	PERSIA	7951
6th Mar.	.....	7912	.....	...
13th "	.....	6900	MALWA	10521
20th "	.....	7060	.....	...
27th "	.....	731	.....	...
3rd April	MACEDONIA	10514	.....	...
10th "	ARABIA	7983	.....	...
17th "	.....	6900	MONGOLIA	9505
24th "	.....	10685	.....	...
1st May	.....	6900	MARMORA	10520
8th "	MACEDONIA	7568	.....	...
15th "	PERSIA	6900	MOREA	10490
22nd "	.....	7912	.....	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL RATES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London via Rs. 528,,	Rs. 627	Rs. 792 ,, Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly for Colombo, on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For passage application and further information apply to

W. H. SYMES,
Superintendent.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES BY P. & O. Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.

PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.

BERTHS Carefully selected.

HANDBOOK With full particulars, sent gratis on application.

PASSENGERS Met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRIKA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
PRAESIDENT	3,300	Jacobsen	6th Jan. 1910.
ROHALI	2,700	Greiwe	20th Jan.
KANTARA	3,000	Ulrich	1st Feb.
KAISER	2,800	Von Holdt	17th Feb

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

Also for Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agents.

Sassoon Street, Bombay. 27th December, 1909.

COUTTS & CO.,

PASSENGER AGENTS,

POST BOX 249, BOMBAY.

Steamer Fares to England.

LIVERPOOL.—

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
1st single	605-0	2nd single	462-0
1st return	990-0	2nd return	704-0

LONDON BY SEA.—

1st single	858-0	2nd single	627-0
1st single	693-0	2nd single	528-0
1st return	1,287-0	2nd return	940-8
1st return	1,089-8	2nd return	792-0

LONDON VIA MARSEILLES.—

1st single	858-0	2nd single	627-0
1st return	1,287-0	2nd return	941-0

LONDON VIA GENOA.—

1st single	694-8	2nd single	451-0
1st return	1,089-0	2nd return	707-0

LONDON VIA TRIESTE.—

1st single	760-0	2nd single	535-0
1st return	1,263-0	2nd return	832-0

WARMOUTH (South of England)—

1st single 400-0 and 420-0

INDIA CLASS PASSAGES LONDON BY SEA.—

	Rs.
Fares to General Cabin	210
" Berth Cabin	225
" Berth Cabin	240

London via Marseilles

1st and 2nd class rail Rs. 357, Rs. 342

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employes Missionaries, Nurses, etc.

For further particulars apply to:—

COUTTS & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers, Tons, Sailing Days, Time, Route vis.

KARARA ....1,105 ...Thur. 30th Dec. 9 a.m. ....Mandvi
LHASA ....1,171 ...Fri. 31st Dec. 6a.m. ....Direct †
DWARKA ....1,8 3 ...Mon. 3rd Jan. 11 a. m. ....P.D. & O.M.*

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
* Forebunder Dwarka, and O. Mandvie.

FOR O. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KARARA," 1,105 tons, on Thursday, 30th Dec. sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,017 tons, on Monday 3rd Jan. sailing at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Bagreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ORISSA," 5,436 tons, sailing on or about the 1st Jan. 1910.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

30th December, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
ADE. SALLEN	6,365	Riquier	20th Jan., 1910
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	17th Feb. "
DUMBEA	6,685	Rebufat	17th Mar. "
SYDNEY	4,118	X	14th Apr. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	12th May "
MEDA	5,538	Martin	9th June "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	7th July "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	6,685	Rebufat	31st Dec. 1909.
SYDNEY	4,118	X	28th Jan. 1910.

For further particulars apply to—

O. CHIAVACCI,
Agent.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels	Tons	Captains	To sail on
Duca DI GALDO	7,980	D. Mazzanini	15th Jany. 1910
R. Rubattino	4,000	L. Massone	18th Feb. 1910.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 900*	Rs. 575	

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 750 Single and Rs. 750 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa with the Company's Weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 828; 2nd Class, Rs. 550. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

REDUCED FARES TO NAPLES, GENOA, VENICE, FROM FEBRUARY, 1910.

The abovementioned fares by steamer D. Baldaino and R. Rubattino, will be reduced as follows from February next:—

	Single.	Return.
1st Class, Outside Cabins	...Rs. 500	Rs. 750
1st Class, Inside Cabin	...Rs. 400	Rs. 600
2nd Class	... Rs. 350	Rs. 526

Electric fans and light in every cabin free of charge The usual comfort will be afforded to passengers.

The fares to New York will be:—1st Class, Rs. 728 and 2nd Class, Rs. 524.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	8,000	G. Bebito	17th Jany 1910
CAPRI	8,000	F. Dini	17th Feb. 1910.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to ..... to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 230.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

D. OLIVA,
Ag. Agent.

No. 59 Hornby Road.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins Amidships for First Class Passengers only.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Fares.—Rs. 400 to Rs. 480 according to position of Cabin.

Sailings.	Tonnage.	Leaving Bombay about.
S. S. "Umzumbi,"	5,000	18th February, 1910.

For further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	N.R.	Month.	Port.
"Romanby"	3935	10th Jan.	Philadelphia

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	Date.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. E. Osborne, R.N.R.	7th Jan. 1910.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	19th Jan. 1910.
CASTALIA	6383	J. Hamilton	11th Feb. 1910.

HOMEWARD SEASON.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leaves Bombay.
ELYSIA	6383	A. Haig	25th Feb. 1910.
MASSILIA	599	J. Thomson	15th March "
OLYMPIA	6724	A. Tait	26th " "
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. E. Osborne, R.N.R.	13th April "
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd " "
CASTALIA	6383	J. Hamilton	8th May "
ELYSIA	6383	A. Haig	21st " "

Schedule of the ruling rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	418
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	658
Bombay to New York	803
Bombay to Suez and back	637
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	990
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,033
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez, Rs. 146.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and DRAFTS granted on London at the current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COXS SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 250,000

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch, HOWRAH, (Calcutta), MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

2, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States.)	Saigon
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor (Do.)	Shanghai
Madras	Bangkok	Tientsin
Rangoon	Batavia	Hankow
Colombo	Soerabaya	Yokohama
Penang	Manila	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	New York
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS.—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

J. GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

YULE-TIDE
EXHIBIT OF GIFTS
Select your Gifts at
. . MARCKS . .
and the task will become at once an absorbing occupation and a
REAL PLEASURE
whether you do it in person or through the post.
MARCKS'
IS AN
INDIAN PALACE
OF
JEWELLERY PRESENTS
The finest, the most Beautiful and Largest display in Western India.
PLEASE NOTE:
WE COMPETE FOR
QUALITY AND STYLE,
NOT PRICE.
MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
Watch and clock Makers, Jewellers, Silversmiths and Opticians,
BOMBAY & POONA.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.

THE

Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.

RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS

FROM

1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.

ALSO

Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR

CLUB BLEND,

See that it is in a Square Bottle and bears the OLD LAMP Trade mark.

To be had of all WINE DEALERS.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED.
HUGHES TOWN ROAD,
(Near the Station),
SECUNDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, and Clothe their Poor and attend to all their wants.

The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY,
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Rs. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 3

"Apply The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up	...Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	...Gold $3,605,119·45

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street Within, E. C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington!
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	Singapore.
Hankow.	Empire.	Peking.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON, Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	" 15,900,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Eyojun Port Arthur
Changchung	Lyons	
Dairen (Dairy)	Mongtien Mukden	Peking
Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hongkong	New York	Tiehling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
London		Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England, The London Joint Stock Bank Ld., The London City and Midland Bank, Ltd., The Parr's Bank, Ltd.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE ITALIAN STORES,
C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of CHEESE, MACCARONI, PURE OLIVE OIL, DRY FRUITS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS and CHESTNUTS, from the best Houses.

ALL NEW & FRESH LOT JUST to hand Oilmanstores and Provisions.

VISIT OUR STORES EARLY, REGISTER ORDER FOR XMAS.

MILLARS' WESTRALIAN JARRAH WOOD

For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings.

Full particulars and prices on application to

MILLARS' KARRI AND JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

Telegraphic Address:—"Jarrah Bombay." Telephone No. 838.

Depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kolar and Karachi.

Mongini Brothers,

CONFECTIONERS & CATERERS.

Large and Small Parties catered for on contract inclusive Estimates given on Application.

Up-Country orders promptly attended to.

Wedding Cakes,

Sent carefully packed to any part of India.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telegrams "MONGIBROS," Bombay. Telephone No. 425.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL

Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE

Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS

Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER

Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT

Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° " "
Monkey 125° " "
Elephant in tins and bulk.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO., LD., OF PARIS.

MR. R. G. ABBOTT has been APPOINTED MANAGER of this Company's Branch, in Bombay, and will take charge from the 1st January next.

MAURICE FERRAND,
Inspector General.

THE ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.,

105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH of the Society will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 1st proximo (New Year Day).

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

NOTICE.

THE SEVENTY-SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Subscribers, to the above Fund, will be held in the Town Hall, on SATURDAY, the 29th January, 1910, at 3 P.M. (1) to receive the Report of the Directors; (2) to lay before the Meeting the Books of the Fund together with an abstract statement of the accounts and a list of subscribers and incumbents, in accordance with Fund Rule 85; (3) and to fill by Election, under Rule 5, the three vacancies caused by the retirement by Rotation of three Directors; and (4) to elect Auditors for the ensuing year as required by Rule 8.

The following is the list of Subscribers who, if elected, are willing to serve on the Board. Subscribers desiring to vote for the election of 3 directors to fill the vacancies caused by those retiring by rotation should send in their votes for registration so as to reach this office 2 clear days before the date of the Meeting.

By Order of Directors,
RIVERS HOWE,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA, the 23rd December, 1909.

Names of Subscribers who, if elected, are willing to serve on the Board :—

Mr. L. F. Berkeley.	*Mr. M. A. Mendes.
*Mr. F. L. Halliday, C. V. O., C. I. E.	Mr. S. G. Platts.
Mr. J. H. Hofstadt.	Mr. G. R. Ridge.
Mr. E. W. Jewett.	*Mr. C. H. Sampson.
	Mr. F. C. G. Vanspall.

* Directors retiring by rotation.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, BRANCH OFFICE, will be REMOVED from the 27th instant, to the BOMBAY COMPANY'S NEW BUILDING, at No. 3, Wallace Street, Fort.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after 1st January, 1910, the Undersigned will CEASE to act as Agents for the ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY, Limited.

All communications should in future be addressed direct to the Company at their offices at Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents,
The Asiatic Petroleum Company, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after 1st January, 1910, the Undersigned will CEASE to act as Agents, for the ANGLO SAXON PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED.

All communications should in future be addressed direct to the Company, at their offices, at Grahams Buildings, Bombay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

SIR J. J. SCHOOL OF ART, BOMBAY.

DRAWING TEACHERS' EXAMINATION, 1910.

A SPECIAL CLASS will be held for preparing candidates for the above Examination, on SATURDAYS, from 10-40 A.M., till 4-40 P.M. Commencing SATURDAY 8th January, 1910.

Fee Rs. 3 per mensem.

CECIL L. BURNS,
Principal.

Sir J. J. School of Art,
Bombay, 17th December 1909.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

PASSENGER FARES.

ON and from 1st January, 1910, the PASSENGER FARES over this Railway's entire system including Midland Section and Agra Delhi Chord Line, will be calculated on the following REVISED BASIS :—

SINGLE TICKETS.		Fares per mile.
First Class	First 300 miles	1.8
	Additional distance	1.2
Second Class	First 300 miles	0.9
	Additional distance	0.6
3rd Class Ordinary.	First 100 miles	0.4½
	Additional distance	0.2
3rd Class by Mail	(As at present)	0.3

RETURN TICKETS.

First Class	2.7
Second Class	1.8½

2. Return Tickets available for six months will be issued in local booking between any two Stations, over 100 miles apart, and in through booking with Foreign Railways when the journey over this Railway is over 100 miles but subject to a minimum charge as for 130 miles.

3. For further particulars application may be made to the Undersigned or the Fare Lists exhibited at Stations may be referred to.

4. No change will be made at present in the Fares for Season Tickets.

5. Week and Return Tickets and Books of Coupons will be issued available between certain Principal Stations, at rates notified from time to time.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Victoria Terminus,
Bombay, 11th December, 1909.

"HOT WEATHER SUITINGS."

Best china silk suit, from Rs. 20, 22-8 and 25.
Mercerised Tussore " " Rs. 11-8, 13-8 and 15.
E. Holland " " Rs. 11 and 12.
Best white English drill suit, from Rs. 3.
" " " Trouser Rs. 1-8.
" " Ram Ram Twill shirts, Rs. 6 for ½ dozen.
" " Striped Pajama suits, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3.

Patterns self-measurement.
A trial is solicited.

THE NEW BOMBAY TAILORING CO.
115, Hornby Road,
Opposite York Building, FORT

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
FALKADE I ROAD, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW YEAR'S EVE.

GREEN'S RESTAURANT AND PLEASURE GARDEN.

By kind permission of Colonel R. P. WALLACE and Officers, the Band of the 1st Gloucestershire Regiment will play the following, commencing from 7 P.M.

PROGRAMME.

7-15 to 9 P.M.

1. March.....Camaronians.....Howell.
2. Overture.....Zampa.....Herold.
3. Song.....Under the Bamboo tree....Cole.
4. Selection.....The Girls of Gottenberg...Caryll and Monckton.
5. Valse.....Venus on Earth.....Leuoka.
6. Selection.....The Geisha.....Jones.

10 to 12 P.M.

1. March.....El Capitano.....Sousa.
2. Overture.....Festival.....Lentner.
3. Intermezzo...Baby Parade.....Prior.
4. Selection.....The Merry Widow.....Lanur.
5. Valse.....Lustige Brudor.....Vollsredt.
6. Idyl.....Evening Breeze.....Lange.
7. Caprice.....The Whistler and his Dog...Bilton.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

A very substantial DINNER will be served at Rs. 3-8. For these days no grill can be served, but we shall have substantial plat du jour.

A. S. HAWKES,
Band Master.

THE

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

GRAND NEW YEAR PROGRAMME.

"JOAN OF ARC."

A wonderful series of Pictures shewing the stirring episodes in the life of the great French Heroine.

"IN PORTUGAL."

Magnificent views of Lisbon, the Rivers Fagus and Douro, &c., &c.

FULL BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

SPECIAL ATTRACTION,

"THE EXCELSIOR PIPER."

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

SKATING RINK.

TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, 31ST DECEMBER, USUAL DAILY SESSIONS.
TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT,
SKATING FROM 9-30 TO 12
TO WELCOME IN THE NEW YEAR.

NEW YEAR'S DAY
No practice Session at 8 a.m.
GENERAL SKATING, 9 to 11 A.M.
The BAND in attendance.
Admission with use of Skates ONE RUPEE,
Coffee with light Refreshments will be served Free of Charge.

Usual Sessions from 6 to 8 evening, and 9-30 to 11-30 at Night.

PREPARE FOR THE FANCY DRESS
CARNIVAL.
To be Shortly announced when valuable Prizes will be presented.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

MALARIA.

NEMESIS AGUE SPECIFIC,

is a rational Remedy for Ague, Malarial, Bilious, Plague and other Fevers. A General Bitter Tonic, and Heart Stimulent. Per bottle, Re. 1.

CHOLERA.
"ZAM-ZAM."

A wonder of the Age. The Family Remedy. Instantaneous cure for Cholera, Colic, Cramp, Dyspepsia, Griping.

See the Trade-mark of a Wading Bird. Per bottle—Ans. 8 and Ans. 14.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, SHAIKH MEMON STREET,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPS.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rates. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners serve till late hours.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Cristian Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate, MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

CLERK WANTED, thoroughly acquainted with Commercial Bookkeeping. Typist preferred. Must commence January 3rd. Reply stating salary required to Box No. 2852, care of this Paper.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW OR OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4½d. Also includes Tables of Par Converdion—Commission—Interest—Postal—Value—Due Dates, Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Purohit Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HOUSE FOR SALE—AT BANGALORE, A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No 356, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2 Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. R. H. Re, 1. Apply Box No. 404, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 19 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new like."—A. MEDA, Girgaum, Bombay.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 6 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 5 must be paid in advance.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete resumé of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 2 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

REPORTS, Pattillos, Memorial, Business Announcements, Billheads, Circulars, Cards, Envelopes, Memo Forms, Receipts, Bill Forms, Ledgers, Day Books, Cash Books, Account Books, Ruling and Binding with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY, By James' Douglas, Re. 1. Apply Box No. 406, c/o. Bombay Gazette" Office

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 1 Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay,

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Boutbay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10, Apply Box No. 4, 2, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS? with LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
63 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
MARVEL UPON MARVEL!
NO SUFFERER
NEED NOW DESPAIR,
but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION
a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1—The Sovereign Remedy for discharges, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2—The Sovereign Remedy for primary and secondary skin eruptions, ulcerations, pains and swelling of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and sarsaparilla are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3—The Sovereign Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, distaste and incapacity for business or pleasure, love of solitude, blushing, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all disorders resulting from dissipation, early excesses, &c., which literally to certainty speedily bonish to impotent to call even relief.

THERAPION is obtainable of principal Chemists or from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London. Price in England 2/9. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and see that word 'THERAPION' appears on British Government Stamp affixed to every genuine package.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

MOTOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements in this Column, not exceeding one inch, will be inserted on payment of Re. 1 per insertion. "Pro rata" for extra space occupied. Replies will be sent to all Advertisers Free.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.

Beg to inform the Public that they have the following SECOND-HAND CARS FOR SALE :—

	Rs.
DARRACQ.—12 H.P., 5 seats	3,000
De DION.—6 H.P., 3 seats...	1,000
Do. —8 H.P., 4 seats	2,600
WOLSELEY.—8 H.P., 4 seats	1,700
Do. —12-14 H.P., 7 seats...	For offers.
ORLEANS.—15 H.P., 5 seats	3,400
HORBICK.—12-16 H.P., 4 seats	3,500
PANHARD.—15 H.P., 5 seats	3,400
BIANCHI.—25-30 H.P., 5 seats	5,000
De. DION.—9 H.P., 4 seats...	2,100
REO—18 H.P., 5 seats	For offers.
BEAUFORT—8 H.P., 3 seats	2,100

All above Cars complete with hood, lamps, etc.

WANTED Two Small Run-about Cars.

They will also undertake REPAIRS to any type of Cars, and have fitted up a workshop with the best modern Machinery for that purpose.

Training of men as chauffeurs a speciality.

CARS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.,
1 BRITISH HOTEL LANE, APOLLO STREET
(Opposite Lipton's).

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily for 1 week.—Six insertions. Re. 1 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.

Thrice a week.—Three insertions. Rs. 1-8 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.

Twice a week.—Two insertions. Rs. 1-12 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.

Once only.—Re. 2 per inch of 8 lines.

EDWARD HOTEL, KHANDALA.

FOR Europeans only. Airy, commodious, unrivalled for style and comfort; matchless for Cuisine and Wines; each Room has a separate Bath attached. TERMS MODERATE. Apply to the PROPRIETORS.

LARGE AND EXTENSIVE STOCK OF JEWELLERY AND OLD CURIOS FOR SALE BY FAIR OFFER.

MESSRS. A. BHICAJI and Co., long standing firm of Apollo Bunder, have desired to retire. The BUSINESS owing to slack in trade for several years offers to their numerous well-to-do customers an opportunity of buying by cash all the Rich Stock of Jewels, Jewellery and Curios of all parts of the World, by fair and reasonable offer. An inspection earnestly requested.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to taint, impurity of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, or should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has for years reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising, such as

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KIND

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit, until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 15, 1908.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleans's and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Shandy Doctor*, the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, etc., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, including delivery.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cawnpore	Nuwera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy,	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. Ag. Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 27,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, Hummum St., BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:
MUMBADEVI,
AHMEDABAD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be opened from the 1st of September, 1909, and interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAIKARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI
Managing Director.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq (Messrs. Khatau Makunjee and Co., Bombay).
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq., (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bonbay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ltd.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ltd."

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

ON MONDAY the 3rd January 1910, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—Furniture such as sofas, chairs, writing, dressing and washhand tables, cupboards, almirahs, chest-of-drawers, English clock, large phonograph, safe by Godrej and Boyce, Milner's chest safe.

At 3 P. M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 Rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 Rubber-tyred light vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand office shigram.

SALE OF VERY valuable properties known as "Watson's Hotel Annexe" and the "Watson's" or "Esplande Hotel" in Bombay.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction,

Suit No. 868 of 1909.

Raja Bahadur Narsingiji Giangirji of Hyderabad, Deccan ..... Plaintiff—

vs.

1 Syed Sirdar Ali Khan, Executor of the last Will of Nawab Syed Abdul Hakkarmalkar, Sirdar Dilesul-Mulk, Bahadur, and
2. Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from and by order of Limji N. Bansji, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the above suit by an order of the High Court, dated the 11th November, 1909, and 2nd December, 1909, respectively, and pursuant to the directions contained in the said order, Messrs. CRAWFORD and COMPANY, Auctioneers, will, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of January, 1910, at 10 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon, put up for sale by Public Auction at the premises as a going concern, the very valuable property known as the Watson's Hotel Annexe, situate at Apollo Bunder Road in Bombay, consisting of the immoveable property described in the first schedule hereto, together with the entire stock of the furniture, crockery, cutlery, glassware, electric and other fittings, engines and dynamos, used in connection with the business of the said Hotel, together also with the Good Will of the said business and will also on MONDAY the 17th day of January, 1910, at the same hour similarly put up for sale as a going concern of the premises, the very valuable property known as the "Watson's" or "Esplanade Hotel" situate at the Esplanade Road, in Bombay, consisting of the immoveable property described in 2nd schedule hereto, together with the entire stock of the furniture, crockery, fittings, Good Will as aforesaid.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

All that right, title and interest of the parties to the above suit in all and singular the leasehold land and hereditaments, comprised in and demised by the Indenture of Lease, dated the 22nd December, 1885, and made between the Trustee of the Port of Bombay of the one part and Syed Abdul Hak Sirdar Dilorjung, C.I.E., of the other part, for a term of 50 years, commencing from the 1st February, 1886, (renewable as therein mentioned) situate on the Wellington Reclamation Estate, and fronting on the Apollo Bunder Road, in Bombay, containing by admeasurement 8,120 2-9 square yards, or thereabouts, together with very substantial tenements and buildings thereon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 10 and forming a part of Collector's New Survey Nos. 28-39, and bounded on or towards the north by the Government Dockyard, on or towards the south by the Apollo Bunder Road, on or towards the east by land in occupation of the Royal Yacht Club and on or towards the west partly by the Post Office Stables and partly by land in the occupation of F. Muraglia and Company and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 896 (1) to 896 (7) and Street No. 6-6a and 6f.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

All that right, title and interest of the parties to the above suit in all and singular the leasehold land, hereditaments and premises comprised in and demised by the Indenture of Lease, dated the 20th September, 1872, and made between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and Hannah Maria Watson and others of the other part, for a term of 999 years comprising [illegible] and Annexe, 1867 situate on the [illegible] ment 1,484 square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 92, New No. 18997 and New Survey No. 84 and 7 and bounded on or towards the north by the Fuller Road, on or towards the east by a footpath and the Esplanade Road, on or towards the west by a public street and on or towards the south by the property, formerly of Ardesahir Hormasji Wadia but now of the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd., together with a very substantially built 4 storeyed building thereon, assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1163, Street Nos. 10, 2, 4 and 6 Esplanade and Fuller Roads.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Thakurdas and Co., Solicitors for the Receiver, at their Office No. 25, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to Messrs. Crawford and Co., Auctioneers, at their Office, in Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE BUNGALOW, on the Road to Versova, close to four Bungalows, near Andheri.

High Court Suit No. 104 of 1907.

Halimabai widow and others ..... Plaintiffs

vs.

Ismail Haji Ahmed and others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver, appointed in the above Suit and pursuant to the directions contained in an order made in the above Suit on the 12th day of November, 1908, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 18th January, 1910, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground forming part of Survey No. 58, together with bungalow, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the village of Versova, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandora, in the Taluka of Salsette, in the District of Thana, containing by admeasurement two thousand and seventy-five square yards, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on the east by the public road, on the west by the property of Nusserwanji Rastiwala, on the north by the creek belonging to the Government, and on the south by a common passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the receiver, abovenamed, at No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 31st December, 1909.

CURMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

Established over a Century.
GOLD & CO. Birmingham, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 21, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPING, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Bonded Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Railway Act of 1890 and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 31st December, 1909, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and seeds in bags, wheat, cottonseed and tooria in bags, balls of twist, cases of oil, bundles of iron bars and hoops, and iron sheets, boxes of luggage, case of cotton, bundle of cloth, boxes of soap, casks of S. oil, bundles of beads, boxes of bedding, empty casks, boxes of bangles, hardware, glass sheets, and heaps of sweeping grains, bags of English coal, groundnuts, waggon of Shahabad stones, iron safe, old records, drums of rose water, etc. etc.

As To-morrow, Saturday, the 1st January, 1910, is a Public Holiday, there will be NO SALE of Horses and Carriages on that day.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Properties at Mount Road, Mazagon.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, for Aga Shamsudinshah, the Administrator of the estate of Aga Jangishah, deceased, the undermentioned properties, situate at Mount Road, Mazagon, will be put up for sale by Public Auction, by Messrs. BENNETT and Co. at the premises

NOVELTY THEATRE.

Grand Professional Opening,

SATURDAY, JAN. 1st.

SYDNEY T. PEASE

PRESENTS THE

ENGLISH COMEDY Co.

In the Famous Cavalier Play.

FOR THE KING

Successes!

ENGLAND
SOUTH AFRICA
AUSTRALIA
AND INDIA

A Stirring Episode of the days of Charles I,

The finest spectacular production ever presented in India.

Prices, Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 & 1.

Boxes, Rs. 25 to 50.

Box Plan at SOUNDY'S.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, December 29.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent.	82 7/8+1/16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs	25-18—0-1
Rentes 3 per cent.	93 1-2—1/4
Berlin Cheques on London.	20-43 1/2—0 1-2
Bar Silver Spot.	24 1/4 unchgd
Do. 2 months hence.	24 1/4 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver.	Steady.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent.	82 11-16+1/16
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate).	1-3-15 1/2
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 1-2 per cent. since 9th December.	
3 1/2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan)	97 15/16+5/16
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight	3 5/8 unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	3 3/8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months	4 1/8 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77/9 unchgd
Interest day to-day loans	4 1/4 unchgd
Do. of day market loans	4 5/8 unchgd

MANCHESTER, December 29.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	10,000
Do. Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp.	
Do. do. called	4,000
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian	100
Do. Day's Imports	45,510
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot—Fair demand, steady.	
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures	Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian	Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market	Quiet.
Mid-Americans	8-13 —2
Egyptian F. G. F.	14 +1/8

D.J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-J.	A.-M.
8-18	8-19	8-22	8-24	8-25
+1				+1

unchgd.

J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S
8-27	8-26	8-25 7-58
+1	+1	+1 +2

Sales increased yesterday by 4,000 bales.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Broach	7 10-32
F G Broach	7 15-32
Fine Broach	7 20-32

AMERICAN MARKETS.

NEW YORK, December 29.

COTTON :—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	29,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	10,000
Do. Exports to Continent	24,000

Futures at New York..... Advanced on firm southern spot market and improved demand and on limited offering.

Jan. 15-66+9

Do at New York.....

May 16-24+12

Spot Cotton at New York	15-25 +10
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 5-8 unchgd
Demand Bills	4-87 1-8—1/4
Silver Commercial Bars	53 5-8unchgd
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	15 1-8unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton	Firm.
Futures at New Orleans	Jan. 15-83+9
Do. at New Orleans	May 16-70+11

LONDON, December 29.

Cotton Total Visible Supply	4,388,000
Do. Total Visible Supply East Indian	179,000
Do. Quantity in Sight	5,870,000

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 55

" " months, Dec.-Jan.

" " Ports, Antwerp.

" " Buyers, sellers, &c., Done.

WHEAT.

LONDON, December 29.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe, 62 lbs. 40.

Months—Jan.

Buyers, etc.—Sellers.

Tone—Quiet but steady.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... 39 1-4

Months—Jan.-Feb.

Buyers, etc.—Sellers.

Tone—Quiet.

Rapeseed—Bombay Yellow Gujrat ... 45 1-2

Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.

Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Done.

Tone—Firmer.

Rapeseed—Bombay Yellow Cawnpore... 45

Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.

Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.

Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.

Tone—Firmer.

Rapeseed—Bombay Brown Cawnpore... 41 1-8

Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.

Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Done.

Tone—Firmer.

Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C.I.F. ... 41 3/4

Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.

Do. Name of Ports—London.

Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship... 58

Do. Months—April-May.

Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.

Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.

Tone—Strong.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... 7-7 1-2 Sellers.

SUGAR.

Sugar—15 5 1-4—May-August—Sellers.

Tone—Quiet.

ARRIVALS.—"Barbara," "Moorfield".

BOMBAY, December 30.

COUNCIL BILLS.

Rs. 13,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta

" 43,10,000 " to Bombay

" 5,00,000 " to Madras

Total Rs. 66,10,000 at 1s. 4 1-8d.

Tenderers at the above rate received 28 per cent.

Average rate of allotment, 16'13.

Telegraphic Transfers for

Rs. 14,60,000 were allotted to Calcutta

" 12,00,000 " to Bombay

" 7,20,000 " to Madras

Total Rs. 33,80,000 at 1s. 4 3-32d.

Tenderers at the above rate received 28 per cent.

Average rate of allotment, 16'09.

Total amount of Council Bills sold during the week, including last public sales, Rs. 1,64,50,000.

Amount to be allotted Rs. 1,00,00,000.

MONEY.

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Bengal is up by 32 lakhs but the rate of interest remains unchanged.

EXCHANGE.

Tone of the market was weak to-day and T. T. were quoted at 1s. 4 3-32d., Demand at 1s. 4 1-8d. and 3 months' sight Credits at 1s. 4 11-32d.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 4 3/32d.
Demand Do.	1s. 4 1/8d.
3 m/s. credits	1s. 4 11/32d.
Demand Francs	169
3 m/s Francs	171
3 " Marks	120 3/4
30 d/s. Hongkong	132 1/4
" Shanghai	175 3/4
" Japan	149 1/2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Market is firm and Rs. 93-2 were quoted at the commencement and gradually advanced to Rs. 93-3.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Summary of Daily Arrivals of Wheat and Seeds by rail and sea during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, 29th December :—

Wheat	5,989 cwts.
Linseed	1,320 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed	715 "
Gingellyseed	31,035 "
Poppyseed	515 "
Groundnuts	11,480 "
Castorseed	4,557 "
Rice	3,516 "
Myrabollams	10,146 "
Cottonseed	33,197 "
Mowrasseed	159 "
Gram	956 "
Joowar	295 "
Jaize	1,784 "

LOCAL YARN.

There was a good enquiry for good Nos. 10 and 12 and shippers have bought some few hundred bales from the bazaar, because mills are asking 3 to 4 annas more than the bazaar rates, so very limited business is passing. Closing tone of the market firm with buyers.

700	Greaves	106·7
400	China	126·
500	Assur	106·7
200	Indo-China	126·10 1/2

SPINNINGS.

Petits opened at Rs. 3,500 and advanced to Rs. 3,502 1-2 but at the close declined to Rs. 3,495. Davids opened at Rs. 370 and at the close they were quoted Rs. 367 1-2.

We quote :—

BANKS.

Bombay	1,495
India	66 1/2
Indian Specie	53 1/2
Bank of Burma	113

MILLS.

Currimbhoy	283
Crescent	67 1/2
Davids	367 1-2
Kohinoor	655
Maneckji Petits	3,500
New Great Eastern	175
Nagpore	1,570
Phœnix	85
Standard	1,095
Swadeshi	1,155

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co	290
Badham Pile & Co	133
B. E. S. and T. Co's. Ord	96
Bombay E. S. T. C. Pref.	151
Bombay Flour Mill	980
Bombay Steam Nav. Pref.	312 1/2
Central India Mining	325
Colaba Land & Mill	1,965
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	16
Telephone Co.	32 1/2
Treacher & Co	555
Phillips & Co Ld	50

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej	590
Amritsar-Patti Ord	120
Tapti-Valley	437 1/2

COTTON.

Last night no business was done in the Marwari bazaar and the morning price for Good Broach was unchanged at Rs. 315, but it gradually rose to Rs. 320. In fine Broach price has advanced by one Rupee to Rs. 344. Although the Liverpool opener was up by 9 points still it had no effect on the prices. Ready goods are freely enquired after both by exporters and mills.

We learn of the following purchases effected to-day :—

500	Amraoti	M Bassan Kaisha	290
208	Dhamangaon	do	290
200	Nander	Glade & Co	330
200	Akola	Volkart Bros	290
208	Parbani	do	322
200	Balapore	Bombay Co	295
200	Bengal	do	272
140	Sonabad	do	288
200	Khangaum Ginned	H N Madraswalla & Co	282
	Fine		25 Mar.
400	Khandelah	Currimbhoy	268
1000	Bengal	do	255/253
1000	do	Sassoon J David & Co	255/257
200	Methia	do	271
300	Bengal	Indo-China	249/263
100	do	Madhavji Mills	245

We quote :—

	Rs.
Bengal Fine	274
" F. Good	262
Khandesh Fine	293
" F. Good	257
Amraoti Fine	289
Akola Khangaum Fine	291
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	295
Yeotmal Fine	299
Nagpore Fine	305
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	288
Methia Fine	273
Broach Fine	345 Mar.
" Gin Good	316 "
Sawginned "	321 May
Westernginned machine	307 "
Coompta "	326 "

Daily arrivals of Cotton by rail and sea during 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Wednesday 29th Dec :—

Khandesh	1,778 Bales.
Central India	995 "
Barsi and Nagur	1,451 "
Berar	5,069 "
Central Provinces	985 "
Oodhras	10,264 "
Dholera	2,270 "
Coompta and Dharwar	72 "
Bengals (N. W. P.)	1,673 "
Bengals (Rajputana)	335 "
Sind	685 "
Total	15,304 Bales.

LIVERPOOL, December 29.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Firm.
Estimated Sales	6,000
Total Imports	37,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Dec.—Jan.	8·27+3
Jan.—Feb.	8·27+3
Feb.—Mar.	8·30+3
	8·32+3
Mar.—Apl.	
Apl.—May.	8·24+3
May—June	8·25+3
June—July	8·24+3
July—Aug.	8·23+3
Aug.—Sept.	8·06+3

FREIGHTS.

Ports.	This month.	Next month.
Antwerp	15 6	15 6
Dunkirk	15 6	15 6
Havre	16 0	16 0
Hull	15 0	15 0
Liverpool	16 0	15 6
Marseilles	16 0	15 6
Genoa	15 6	15 6
London		15 6
Hamburg	16 0	16 0
Trieste		17 0
Venice		17 0
Open Ports	Feb. to May	15 3

Rates are unchanged, Market is Steady.

METALS.

Market is very firm and dealers had sent wires from various quarters, but no business has resulted. London prices for Copper and Y. Metal are daily on the advance and to-day's rates are £71-12-6 for Copper and Y. Metal, English £58-5 and Rex £57-12-6.

We quote :—

Copper Braziers 4×4	21 to 56	Rs. 55 12
	63 to 84	
Yellow Metal Sheets	21 to 56	Rs. 46 8
Tin Ingots		£ 42 0
Spelter S M		£ 19 4
M M		
J		
G		
Georgshutte		£ 22 8
Copper Ingots K S		£ 50
Copper Sheetings	lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14	£ 62
Yellow Metal Sheetings	lbs. 14, 16 to 10, 13	47/43

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Wednesday, December 29.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions.	Sovs. and half Sovs.	Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2 Boxes	1,53,600	...	...
5 do	...	3,75,000	...
1 Box	76,800	...	...
2 Boxes	...	12,000	...
1 Bundle	...	585	5,413
11 Bundles	...	30	...
6 Packages	...	150	...

SILVER.

No. of packages	Bullions.	Govt. of India Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
	Rs.	Rs.	
4 Packages	...	17,000	...
11 Bundles	...	16,375	...
2 Bundles	...	...	15,000
1 Bundle	...	...	1,000
1 do	...	...	2,200
1 do	...	...	2,300
1 do	...	...	600
6 Packages	...	...	13,000
12 do	...	...	20,350

Importers.	Vessels.	From.
Mercantile Bank of India Ltd	India	London
Do do	do	Portsaid
Comptoir National D. E. de Paris	do	London
Wassomall Assomall & Co	Himalaya	Melbourne
E. Hayim	Dwarka	Bagdad
Chartered Bank of India A. and China	do	Busrah
Sundry Importers	do	Mahomerrah
M. Mackenzie & Co	Africa	Linga
Do	do	Debai
Do	do	Abass
Do	do	Muscat
Do	do	Dwarka
Sundry Importers	do	Linga
do	do	Koweit

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by Rail on 28th Dec. 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	68	80,252
B. B. & C. I. Railway	56	63,627

DAILY EXPORT, DECEMBER 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—26 bales wool, M Balia ; 92 bales wool, N Goculdas ; 32 bales wool, R Buzrag ; 55 bales wool, H A Janmahomed ; 16 bales wool, and 16 bales goat skin, L M Kooka ; 2 bales woollen carpets, Thomas Cook and Sons ; 32 cwts oil cakes, Glade and Co ; 18 bales hemp, G Madhavji and Co ; 10,007 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co ; 2,400 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey ; 34 bales wool, N Khataw ; 90 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co ; 26 bales wool, H Metha and Co ; 46 bales wool, D Ramcoover.

Gibraltar s—2,250 tons manganese ore, R A Willis ; 100 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co ; 5,637 cwts myrabollams, W Bechar.

Clan Macdonald s—100 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co ; 2,400 cwts myrabollams, S Oomersey ; 67 cwts nigerseed, J Lukhmidas ; 850 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 145 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Himalaya s—2,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—25 bales hemp, P. Bhimjee ; 2,000 cwts groundnuts, L Dreyfus and Co ; 313 cwts groundnuts and 250 cwts mustardseed, F Fachiri.

Luzon s—5,140 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri.

FOR BARCELONA.

Circassia s—300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR MIDDLESBROUGH.

Othello s—2000 tons manganese ore, R. A. Willis.

FOR HULL.

Coronation s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, Soundy and Co ; 12,410 cwts cottonseed, D Pragjee ; 10,000 cwts cottonseed, W Bechar ; 8,000 cwts castorseed, L Drefuse and Co.

Hindoo s—640 cwts oil cakes, Bergmann and Hoffmann; 4001 cwts. cottonseed, W Bechar; 750 cwts cottonseed, A. Khimji.

Tyningham s—1000 cwts cottonseed G Bhimji.

18000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros.

40000 cwts cottonseed, L. Drefuse and Co.,

FOR DUNKIRK.

Aneroft s—510 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

1998 cwts peppyseed and 2091 cwts teelseed, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 4000 cwts teelseed and 4000 cwts poppyseed L. Deefuse and Co.; 6000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros.

Wooda s—1007 cwts Myrabollams, W. Bechar,

FOR HAVRE.

Clan Macdonald s.—1275 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 236 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Silksworth Hall s.—1045 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 524 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Fairport s.—201 cwts mustardseed, A Blaseheek and Co; 500 cwts myrabollams, P Jaithabhoy; 540 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 55 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.

Coronation s.—6034 cwts myrabollams, W Becher; 10000 cwts groundnuts, L Drefeuse and Co.

Engine S Embiricos s.—205 bales cotton, 3975 cwts teelseed, 6920 cwts mowrasseed, 2656 castorseed and 573 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Circassia s.—66 casks skins, Enrico; N. Stein 274 casks skins, Latham and Co.

FOR PORTSAID.

Amatonga s—13,000 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wooda s—500 cwts weedreed Baur and Krause; 20 cwts oil cakes, P K Salkaka; 660 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 4,000 cwt rapeseed, N Rajaram; 200 cwts mowraseed J Fachri; 2,000 cwts linseed, 4,000 cwts groundnuts, L Drefuse and Co.

Kybfels s—1 pot rosa oil, Volkart Bros; 170 bales cotton fly and 110 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 30 cwts mica Towner and Co; 110 bales cotton Glade and Co ; 356 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR BREMEN.

Kybfels s—110 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Conzon s—100 bales cotton, Dewadker and Co; 300 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 302 bales cotton; Walter Pavri and Co; 100 bales cotton, the New Mofussil and Co; 2,002 cwts linseed and 2,001 cwts teelseed, A a Discussk and Co.

Stamboul s—920 bales cotton Ralli Bros ; 200 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 3000 cwts gingellyseed, L Drefuse and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Afries s—2 bales cotton, the Bombay and Co ; 112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Arcadia s—23 cwts condiments, M Poonjiaji and Sons ; 1 case woollen carpets, W Assoomal ; 106 chests opium, C Bomanji and Co; 32 chests opium, C Ebrahim Co ; 96 cwts sharkfins, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 2 cases opium, P and O S N and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Arcadia s—100 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co ; 80 chests opium, C Bomanji and Co ; 15 chests opium, Tata Sons and Co ; 132 chests opium, S J Daniel and Co ; 15 chests opium, Megrej Mansokdar ; 29 chests opium, Hardyal Kedarmal ; 30 chests opium, Ramnarayen Baldeodas.

Moyori Maru s—800 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 100 bales twist, M B Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Kentail s—1,000 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co; 1,400 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 500 bales cotton, Vatcha Ghandhi and Sons; 400 bales cotton, M M Esabhoy ; 900 bales cotton, R D Master and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Purby s—25 bales cotton H N Madraswalla and Co; 850 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, D D Curranee and Co.

Moyori Maru s—950 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 500 bales cotton, D D Curranee and Co; 1,800 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

Vermont s—250 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Moyori Maru s—200 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 110 bales cotton, M B Kaisha ; 50 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Moyori Maru s—100 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co ; 200 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

Kitnsil s—1,000 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Moyori Maru s—216 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, December 30.

The weather conditions continue settled except in the extreme South, where rain has fallen locally. The principal amounts were—Negapatam one inch, and Pamba one and a half.

Forecast.—Falls of rain in extreme South are likely.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 30TH DECEMBER 1909.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Outstanding crops benefiting by fine weather.

Agra.—Mornings cold and dewy. All crops doing well.

Cawnpore.—Fine weather has set in. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Amraoti.—Looks like clearing up. Harvests partially damaged.

Dhulia.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Sometimes misty. Cotton plants' first sowing in flower, flowering advanced and showing bolls. Cotton crop making good progress and accounts satisfactory.

Viramgam.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants in flower.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Unusually cool. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton crop excellent and making good progress. Cotton ready for picking in some places and arrivals expected early.

Bhavnagar.—Arrivals coming freely. (?)

Barsi.—Looks like rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Sholapur.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Hubli.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants showing bolls. Cotton crop making good progress. Wheat doing badly. Crop accounts less favourable.

Bellary.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 30TH DECEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 30th December, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is 10° in defect in the extreme north; night temperature is in excess at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature has risen and is now approximately normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Sind and lightly clouded in Rajputana. The air contains the usual amount of moisture in Sind but is damper in Rajputana. Day temperature is in defect in Rajputana ; night temperature is everywhere normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal in Kathiawar and in excess elsewhere. Maximum temperature is normal ; the minimum is in excess at most stations.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture in the north-east and is damper elsewhere. Day temperature is normal ; night temperature continues in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Hyderabad but clear in the Bombay Deccan. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Day temperature is normal ; night temperature remains in excess at most stations.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has occurred in the extreme south, Negapatam reporting 1'12". Skies are moderately clouded in the southern half of the Peninsula. Conditions off the south Coromandel Coast continue slightly unsettled. Light cloud has appeared over Rajputana and parts of the Punjab, but weather is generally settled in these areas.

A few showers may occur in the south of the Peninsula.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

In a public Durbar held on Christmas day, H.H. the Maharaja of Datia addressed the Sardars and Officers of the State in a speech warning them to keep themselves aloof from all seditious movements going on now a days. His Private Secretary then read for the Maharaja, a vernacular speech dwelling on the dastardly crimes of attempting on the lives of their rulers; H. E. Lord Minto's policy towards Indian Princes, the New Reform Scheme, and the innumerable blessings of the British Raj.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, Deaths and Memorial Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BIRTHS.

ASPINALL—December 24, at Mar Lodge, Simla, the wife of Captain C. F. Aspinall, the Royal Munster Fusiliers, of a son.

KEIGHLEY—December 24, at Lahore, Mrs. Keighley, wife of Captain Vernon Keighley, Viceroy's Bodyguard, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SUTHERLAND—DAWSON—December 20, at St Saviours' Church, Mount Abu, by the Rev. S. P. Grove, James Sutherland, Public Works Department elder son of the late Forbes Sutherland and Mrs Sutherland, 6, Kingsburgh Road, Edinburgh, to Norah Kathleen Earine, third daughter of Major and Mrs. Dawson, Ardree House, Athy, Co. Kildare.

H. T. BINKS.

UNDERTAKER

AND

MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR.

Byculla Bridge, Byculla, Bombay.

TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

English Mail steamer arrives at 6 a.m.

Ex-Students' Union at 9-30 p. m. Exhibition of Hypnotism, Black Art, etc., to be followed by a Dance.

Excelsior Cinematograph, 7, 9-30 and 10 p. m.

Skating Rink, Cruickshank-road, 6 to 8 p. m. and 9-30 to 11. p.m.

Maxim : "The man who lives a clean life and keeps his self-respect is never a failure."—GOVERNOR HUGHES.

NEW YEAR'S EVE WATCH NIGHT SERVICE.—At the Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder will be held a Watch Night Service to-night (Friday) commencing at 10-30.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia, per s.s. "Dumbea", will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. to-day, instead of to-morrow 1st January as previously notified. Parcel mail for Netherlands India closes at the New G. P. O. at 3 p.m.

A SCHOLARSHIP FOUNDED.—The widow of Rao Bahadur Gopalji Soorbhoy, a member of the Annavil caste of Bombay, has placed a sum of Rs.8,500 at the disposal of the caste leaders on condition that, out of the interest accruing on the amount, a scholarship be founded in her late husband's name for a student of the caste studying in a Medical College.

EXHIBITION AND FANCY FAIR AT BROACH.—Lady Muir Mackenzie will open, on the 12th January, the Ladies' Exhibition and Fancy Fair at Broach, to which contributions by ladies of all nationalities are invited by the honorary secretaries up to the 8th January at the latest. Gold and silver medals, cash prizes, and certificates will be awarded to successful exhibitors. Facilities for transit of goods will be afforded by the Railway Companies under arrangements made with the Exhibition Committee.

MR. DAPHTARY'S "ARYAN BROTHERHOOD."—His Highness the Gaekwar sympathises with the scheme framed by Mr. Daphtary, solicitor, for an Aryan brotherhood and has already lent it his support. He has invited its prominent members to be his guests at Baroda during the current Christmas holidays. Thankfully accepting the invitation, they proceeded last night to Baroda, where they will be the guests of His Highness for two days, and will return to Bombay by way of Domas.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Colonel W. R. P. Wallace and officers of the 1st Gloucester Regt., the Band will render the following programme of music at the R. B. Y. Club under the direction of Mr. A. F. Hawkes, B. M., this evening :—

March	Cameronians—Lovell
Overture	Sunlight and Shade—Parker
Song	The Maid of Malabar—Adams
Selection	Tannhauser—Wagner
Valse	Lustige Bruder—Vollstedt
Chant	Sans paroles—Tschaikowsky

HONOUR TO BOMBAY PARSI LEADERS.—The Parsi residents of Bulsar held a grand social gathering in Motabhoy Shapurji's fire temple on Tuesday last in honour of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart, who is staying at the Teethul Sanitarium at present. Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, the founder of the Petit Parsi General Hospital, Mr. Rustomji Byramji Jeejeebhoy, and other Sethias were also present. The premises were gaily decorated with flags, bunting, and banners, while triumphal arches decorated with evergreens and flowers, were erected on both sides of the road to a considerable distance from the fire temple. A deputation waited upon Sir Jamsetjee to fetch him to Bulsar in a carriage and pair belonging to the Dharampore Durbar. At the commencement of the proceedings, Mr. Cowasji Dhanbhura, the head of the Parsis of Bulsar, addressed the meeting on the claims of the Baronet's family to their respect and esteem. Other addresses were delivered, and the proceedings closed with the distribution of flowers.

THE EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.—Another new and attractive programme is announced by the Management for this evening and the coming week, which promises to be most interesting, amusing and instructive and such as will doubtless interest the little folk a good deal. There are four comic and amusing [films, one of these—"Romeo turns brigand for love"—being a colored picture, while refreshing and invigorating views of Lisbon, including "The Praes do Commercio", the scene of the assassination of King Carlos and his son ; Shipping on the river Tagus ; The Fish market ; Panorama of Oporto ; Annual Oxen Market &c., &c., will be flashed on the screen. An historic film, depicting interesting events in the life of Joan of Arc, with the closing scene of her burning at the stake is also included in this programme and a pathetic film, entitled "Good for Evil". The Gentleman thief" is a comic sketch of the adventurous career of the celebrated thief Arsene Lupin, in which he succeeds in getting possession of the valuable ornaments of a well known lady, and on the theft being discovered, he escapes, when an amusing chase follows and he finally gets away by jumping into a baloon just as the order to let go is given, when he soars into the air before the very eyes of his would-be captors.

THE SALE OF FIRE-ARMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—If the assassination of Mr. Jackson demonstrates one thing more than another, it is the necessity of some efficient check over the sale of second-hand fire-arms. Every precaution is taken to prevent the sale of new weapons to unauthorised persons, but what guarantee is there that such weapons are not subsequently re-sold to persons not entitled to possess them? It should not be a very difficult matter to prepare a register of all private fire-arms and arrange for the proper registering of transfers.—Yours, etc,

R. C. B.

DESTRUCTION OF RATS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Can any of your readers state which is the most humane method of destroying rats when trapped?—Yours, etc.,

M. B.

EDUCATION IN KOLHAPUR.

The following is the annual report of the Nutan Maharashtra High School, Kolhapur, for the year 1908-09 which was received at the annual prize giving on December 27 :—

Major Wedehouse, ladies and gentlemen,—As you have evidenced your interest in, and sympathy for the School, we hope we shall be allowed to bring to your notice several main points in the Report of this year's work :

To begin with, we had our heart solely fixed on the opening of a primary school, that would meet the growing desire of the people for an up to-date system of this first important stage of education. Any attempt to apply new methods to the higher education of the boys who have received primary education according to the old methods is likely to be attended with failure and disappointment. We, therefore, thought it proper to bring back the new method to bear upon even the primary education, so that the secondary and higher education might not have to suffer from an abrupt innovation. [illegible] four Vernacular forms on the 15th June, 1908.

An attempt was made to make the instruction of the various subjects as much interesting as lay in our power. For this reason, elementary kindergarten lessons were first introduced into the infant class and greater use was made of wall-sheets and loose cards showing letters of the alphabet and figures. Throughout the course, the most common method of cramming and learning by rote had been discouraged from the very beginning, even in subjects like geography, grammar etc., in which cramming is still considered by some to be indispensable. This, however, attracted the sympathetic interest of the pupils in their lessons, especially as it lightened a tax on their memory. Consequently, proposals came from respectable gentlemen to expand the school into an Anglo-Vernacular School within only four months of the starting of the School. In response to these, the first from of the Anglo-Vernacular School was opened at the end of the academical year.

The measure was only a tentative one in the beginning. But the sympathetic appreciation on the part of the people justified even the addition of this new class and the keeping of it on a permanent footing.

The School was also fortunately able to procure the services of experienced and qualified teachers. English was taught by conversational methods, special stress being laid on teaching correct pronunciation from the very beginning. Care was taken to make boys skilled in neat and fair penmanship. The boys seemed to take a lively interest in the object lessons and drawing even at an early stage.

The education imparted on these lines seemed to meet the approbation of the public, so that we were immediately called upon to develope the Institution into nearly a full high school ; and thus it is, that by the grace of God, the Vernacular School has grown up to be almost a full High School.

At the end of June, 1908, the number on roll was 5 ; in April 1909, it came up to 115; and now it is 157 (78 in the primary school and 89 in the high school). The annual examination of the School was held in September last, and the average of pupils that passed the examination was 50 per cent.

Intellectual Education :—To ensure sound knowledge of Sanskrit, Amarkosa is taught in the middle school. The study of history is made easier by explaining incidents in the form of stories and by quoting similar illustrations where desirable and possible. The native system of book-keeping is taught as an extra-subject in the middle school, which may be of use to students that might take up the commercial line.

Physical Education :—Provision is made for cricket. Full gymnastic apparatus, footballs, etc. will be supplied later on.

Moral Education :—"Love and faith lie at the root of the child's morality. The support of earthly parents and teachers becomes less and less necessary and the child learns to rely upon the support of that heavenly Father, whom he must be taught to look up to, as the Source of all good and the Fountain of all true strength." Now-a-days, unfortunately, our boys are but too keenly in need of this kind of instruction and, though we cannot reduce faith to a creed, we

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H. M. S. Redbreast.....Lieut Tisdall ..... Royal Navy
H M S Forsens.....Capt F G Bird.....R Navy
H M S Prosserpine...Capt J T Marshall.....R Navy
H M S Sphinx...Coondr N Harvey .....R Navy

IN THE STREAM

H M S Hyacinth.....Capt Dick .....Flagship

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec. 30.

Amatonga.....2093 Wooster .....W & A Graham & Co
Assaye.....4359 Jones .....P & O S N Co
Ascot..... 2786 Booth .....T Morrison & Co
Ayuthia.....694 Curtis .....F F Campbell & Co
Brilliant.....8609 Morrison.....Standard Oil Co
Britannia.....969 Hales .....Bo & H S & Co
B'ake ...2896 Hill .....W & A Graham & Co
Barenfels.....3466 Engelage.....W & A Graham & Co
[illegible].....T M & Co
Begum .....
Beme.....1844 Stockwell.....Shaw Wallace & Co
Caledonia .....3529 W Hayward.....P & O S N Co
City of Madras.....3049 Macfee...Killick Nixon & Co
Dandolo.....3197 Giacopello.....R Rubattino & Co
Coronation.....2375 Waters .....W & A Graham & Co
Elizabeth .....2876 Fajasch .....Ralli Bros
Eugenie S Emericos...2736 Embricos.....Ralli Bros
Ingleby.....2312 Rome.....
Iran.....4068 Peabody.....Killick Nixon & Co
Kola.....510 Ramage.....M M & Co
Kistail.....2252 Griffith.....T Morrison & Co
Kasara ....504 Elton.....M M & Co
King Malcolm.....2823 Thomas .....Antwerp T Morrison & Co
Majidi.....1857 Newly.....B & P S N Co
Nizam.....3041 Morgon.....Turner Morrison & Co
Nadir.....2041 Birr.....T Morrison & Co
Othello.....3327 Webster.....J Finlay & Co
Okhla.....3435 Lamachand.....M M & Co
Orissa.....5556 Kedalie.....M M & Co
Polunda.....733 Barton.....Moyston.....F Plant
Purley .....2735 A L Pritchett.....
Querimba.....4925.....Smith M M & Co
Sanctoria...3378 Ward.....The Bombay & Co
Shah Navaz.....2522 Mitchell.....B and H S N Co
Strathgerry.....3140 Stanhope W & A...Graham & Co
Spondelas.....4752 Moses.....W & A G & Co
Strathness .....2818 Lamont.....W & A Graham & Co
Stomboul.....1592 Edd.....W & A Graham & Co
Stytianix Bebis.....2215 Cambanis .....
Tyningham.....2361 Jones.....W & A G & Co
Umsinga.....1889 Robertson Saith.....15-12 W & A Graham & Co
Vadala.....2164 Peck.....M M & Co
Vorwaerts.....3727 Bednery .....A L S N & Co
Waroonga.....1609 Morrison .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 30.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Dats.	Agents
A Southville	2265	Hair	Hull	14-12	W & A Graham & Co
B Hindoo	3156	Groves	Hull	28-12	J Finlay & Co
D & E Clan Macdonald	3112	Hayward	James		Finlay & Co
N Northwales	2382	Owen	Liverpool	29-12	W & A Graham & Co
U Ancroft	2106	Spotson	Dunkirk		W & A G & Co
H W P D					
Lhasa	941	Macdiarmid	Karachi	24-12	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Vermont	2723	Hargess	Kobe	6-1-10	T Morrison & Co
2 Circassia	3315	Jeborne	Liverpool		W & A Graham & Co
4 Africa	2565	Sebarich	Trieste	1-1-10	A L S N & Co
5 Luzon	3181	L Randle	Genoa	1-1-10	T Morrison & Co
9 Kybfels	3179	Seryoker	Hamburg	31-12	W & A Graham & Co
13 Arabia	4143	Leigh	London	15-1-10	P & O S N Co
16 Wanda	2460	Hughes	Liverpool	29-12	T T M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
30	Ayuthia s	Curtis	Bangkok, Dec. 8
	Bome s	Stockwell	Rangoon, ,, 13
	Stytianix s	Bebis	Enden, Nov. 21
	Eugenie s	S Embricos	Cardyl Nov. 18
	Ingleby s	Rowe	Port Said, Dec. 15
	Dambea s	Rebufat	Marseilles, ,, 15

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
30	City of Madras s	McFee	Marseilles, Livpl.
	Elizabeth s	Fogarik	Marseilles
	Karara s	Elton	Persian Gulf
	Okhla s	Lamarchand	Muscat

The following vessels obtain their portclearance on Thursday:—

Steamer Moshfari, Primrose, Buschra etc.

The following vessels began to load on Thursday:—

Steamer Gibraltar for Liverpool etc.
" Stylianx Bobis for Antwerp etc.
" Ingleby for Baltimore etc.
" Eugenie S Embricos for Antwerp etc.
" Bome for Rangoon.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Salsette with the homeward Mails of the 25th instant, arrived at Aden at 1 p. m. on Wednesday 29th December.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co.'s s.s. Capri from Bombay left Penang on the 30th inst., for Singapore and Hongkong; and the same Company's steamer Duca Baldnino from Genoa left Aden on the 29th December and expected to arrive in Bombay on the 4th January.

IMPORTS.

FROM CHITOR.

100 Goolabrai Kedarmal, 5 Ramangidas Ramchander.

FROM MANDSOUR.

190 Tilukchand Hukamchand, 25 Harnandrai Ramnarayen.

FROM INDORE.

100 Tilukchand Hukamchand, 39 Hardayal Kedarmal, 3 1-2 Hardatrai Rampartap, 17 Ramnarain Buldeodas, 30 Ganirmal Chunilal.

FROM JAORA.

14 Ramanjidas Ramchander, 100 E D Sassoon & Co, 10 Tilukchand Hukamchand.

S S Ayuthia 694 tons, Captain R J Curtis arrived in harbour on Thursday from Bangkok with cargo of timber.

S S Stytianix Bebis 2,215 tons, Captain P Cambanis arrived in harbour on Thursday from Enden with ballast.

S S Eugenie S Embericos 2,736 tons Captain A E Embericos arrived in harbour on Thursday from Cardiff with ballast.

S S Ingleby 2,312 tons, Captain G Rowe arrived in harbour on Thursday from Portsaid with balast.

S S Bome 1,893 tons, Captain J H Stockwell arrived in harbour on Thursday from Rangoon with cargo and 317,864 gallons kerosine oil, 816 casks lubricating oil and 7,010 drums petrol.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 31st December.

654.—Detail for the week ending 8th proximo.

Wednesday 5th proximo—"G" Coy. parade at the Gymkhana at 7-15 a.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

11.—Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform with Capp.

Subject.—Skirmishing. Pages 45 to 57 and 76 to 85 Infantry Training 1905.

Friday 7th prox.—All recruits of the current season to parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m.

11.—Proficiency Class at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

655.—Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be reserved for "F" Coy on Sunday 2nd prox.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-5 a.m.

656.—Camp of Instruction—It is notified for information that the Annual Camp of Instruction will be held at Santa Cruz from the 29th January to the 5th February 1910.

The General Officer Commanding will make his annual Inspection of the Corps on Saturday 5th February 1910.

657.—Rifle Meeting—It is notified for information that the Annual Rifle Meeting will take place about the end of February 1910, only those members who have fired their course of Musketry are eligible to compete.

658.—Extract from Government Resolution General Department No. 8502 dated Bombay Castle 21st December 1909 is published for information:—

Second Lieutenant Henry Francis Pegg Ily Hearson to be Lieutenant to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 1st November 1909.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

SHAFTING, PULLEYS AND MILL GEARING

LARGE STOCKS ON HAND READY FOR Immediate Delivery.

MARSHALL, SONS & CO., LD. ENGINEERS, Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, MAURICE E. BANDMANN.
LAST SIX NIGHTS! LAST SIX NIGHTS!!
MAURICE E. BANDMANN Presents the POLLARD LILLIPUTIAN OPERA CO. 50. Brilliant Artistes 50.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
"A GAIETY GIRL."
Saturday, 1st January.—SPECIAL MATINEE at 5 p. m.
"FLORODORA."
"Special Gala." Night.—"SKETCHY BIT."
Monday, 3rd January.—LADY SLAVEY.
Tuesday, 4th January.—By Special Request THE GIRL FROM PARIS.
Wednesday, 5th January.—THE BELLE OF NEW YORK.
Thursday, 6th January.—LAST NIGHT! LAST NIGHT!!—POTPOURI.
FULL ORCHESTRA, Elaborated Scenery and Dresses.
Doors Open at 8-30. Commencing 9-30.
Prices, Rs. 5, 3, 1. Boxes, 50, 40 & 30.
Plan Now Open at S. ROSE & Co.
CHILDREN TO MATINEES, HALF PRICE.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY is reduced to a fine art by the DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM

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OFFERED FOR CASH, or on the DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM, HORIZONTAL GRAND AND UPRIGHT GRAND PIANOS at London Cash Prices in India.
QUALITY, TONE, TOUCH, GUARANTEED.

BLUTHNER, SCHIEDMAYER, (J & P) BICHd. LIPP, STEINWEG-NACH,	From Rs. 550 to Rs. 8,000
Instalments from Rs. 25.	and MARCKS & CO.'S Standard Pianos.

These PIANOS are built expressly for us and selected with a view to giving absolute satisfaction. If you want a Piano communicate with us, and we will send you illustrated literature which we feel sure will interest you.

MARCKS & Co., LTD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

Metal Mart Dept:—

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
OF BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.
All sections from 4in. by 1¼in. up to 20in. by 7½in. any length up to 36 feet.
WE CARRY THE LARGEST STOCK IN WESTERN INDIA
of Rolled Steel Beams, Plates, Angles, Tees, Corrugated Galvanised and Plain Sheets, Pig Iron, Cast Iron and Wrought Iron Pipes, also Farnley Iron for which we are the Sole Agents.
PRICES ON APPLICATION.
RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS BOMBAY.

UP-TO-DATE FURNITURE
IN HANDSOME DESIGNS.
FOR CASH—HIRE PURCHASE—HIRE.
Roll Top Office Desks,
A SPECIALITY.
ONLY SEASONED WOOD USED.
BEFORE FURNISHING CONSULT US.
No Order too large
No Commission too Small
For Our Immediate and Careful Attention.

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THE RELIABLE EUROPEAN AGENCY,
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GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS, FIFTY-TWO LAKHS
THE objects presented to all Europeans and Anglo-Indians by this Fund are much more suited to the wants of a husband and father than those presented by Insurance Companies securing capital sums payable at death.
12, Dalhousie Square, East Calcutta.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay, having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 62, Crystal Palace, Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply "Bombay Gazette Office."

THE YORKSHIRE FIRE - LIFE - ACCIDENT - LIVE - STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
LIFE POLICIES
At Cheap Rates with Large Bonuses with Ample Security.
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THE YORKSHIRE INSURANCE Co., Ld.,
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"METALIGHT" ELECTRIC LAMPS
SAVE 70 per cent,
OF YOUR ELECTRIC LIGHT BILLS.
Price Rs. 3-4-0 each erected.
Discount for large orders.
GREAVES COTTON & CO., Electrical Engineers and Contractors, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, DEC. 31, 1909.

LORD MORLEY'S INDIAN SPEECHES.

THE speeches which Lord Morley has delivered, in and out of Parliament, whilst occupying the office of Secretary of State for India, have just been published in convenient book-form by Messrs. Macmillan and Co., presumably with Lord Morley's authority, though there is no intimation that such is the fact. A brief prefatory note explains that a signal transaction is now taking place in the course of Indian polity. These speeches, with no rhetorical pretensions, contain some of the just, prudent and necessary points and considerations that have guided this transaction, and helped to secure for it the sanction of Parliament. The too limited public that follows Indian affairs with coherent attention, may find this small sheaf of speeches, revised as they have been, to be of passing use. They mark the spirit of British rule in India at three successive stages, for three generations past; and bear directly upon what is now being done. The speeches were delivered at intervals during the years 1907-09 and the three State papers referred to are, (1) an extract from the Dispatch of the Board of Directors of the East India Company to the Government of India of December 10, 1834, accompanying the Government of India Act, 1833; (2) the Proclamation by the Queen in Council, in 1858; and (3), the Proclamation of the King-Emperor of 1908. The first speech, of which the text is given us, is that in which the Secretary of State presented the Indian Budget of 1907, wherein he said this was almost, if not quite, the first occasion when what is called the British democracy in its full strength had been brought directly face to face with the difficulties of Indian Government in all their intricacies, all their complexities all their subtleties and, above all, in their enormous magnitude. "Last year," proceeded his Lordship, then Mr. Morley, "when I had the honour of addressing the House on the Indian Budget, I observed, as many have done before me, that it is one of the most difficult experiment ever tried in human history, whether you can carry on what you will have to say to carry on in India—personal Government along with free speech and free right of public meeting. This, which last year was partially a speculative question, has this year become more or less actual, and that is a question which I shall by and by have to submit to the House. . I want, if I may say so without presumption, to take the House into full confidence so far—and let nobody quarrel with this provision—as public interests allow. I will beg the House to remember that we do not only hear one another, we are ourselves this afternoon overheard. Words that may be spoken here, are overheard in the whole Kingdom. They are overheard thousands of miles away by a vast and complete community. They are overheard by others who are doing the service and the work of the Crown in India. By those, too, who take part in the immense work of commercial and non-official life in India. We are overheard by great Indian Princes who are outside British India, we are overheard by the dim masses of Indians whom, in spite of all, we shall persist in regarding as our friends. We are overheard by those whom, I am afraid, we most reluctantly call our enemies. This is the reason why everybody who speaks to-day, certainly, including myself, must use language that is well advised, language of reserve, and as I say again the fruit of comprehensive consideration."

Fools had rushed in where angels feared to tread, and the caution the Secretary of State advised was necessary. The British Democracy has displayed its ignorance of Indian problems so glaringly and expressed its ill-formed opinions so unreservedly, that the Secretary of State felt himself compelled to reprimand the most flagrant offenders in the presence of their colleagues. Government had been accused of supineness, vacillation and hesitation, but said Lord Morley, "I reply boldly, there has been no supineness, no vacillation, no hesitation from December 1905, up to the present day." Sir Bampfylde Fuller's resignation and the causes which led to it were under reference, and allusions were also made to the Regulation of 1818 which had just been brought into requisition. Lord Morley justified his action. But Lord Morley was hopeful and quoted the words of General Gordon: "To govern men, there is but one way, and it is eternal truth. Get into their skins. Try to realize their feelings. That is the true secret of government." And that is the precept on which Lord Morley has endeavoured to model the administration of this country. In a speech to his constituents at Arbroath in October 1907, which is the next reproduced, Mr Morley reminded his hearers that in the interests of India, to say nothing of our national honour, in the name of duty and of common sense, our first and commanding task is to keep order and to quell violences among race and creed; sternly to insist on the impartial application of rules of justice, independent of European or of Indian. We begin from that. We have got somehow or other, whatever the details of policy and executive act may be, we are bound by the first law of human things to maintain order." The Government had been obliged to take measures of repression and might be obliged to take more. But he foreshadowed the reforms in the same breath and announced that Government was hatching a new Constitution—pursuing a policy of firmness on the one hand and of liberal and steady reform on the other—though not expecting to see all the fruits of that policy in his day.

Next we get Mr. Morley's reply to Dr. Rutherford who moved an amendment to the Address in January, 1908, condemning the policy of Government in India, wherein he for the second time described the readjustment of Bengal as a settled fact, and further declared that "we are indeed by a kindly sympathetic, a friendly, an energetic and who I will call, a governing spirit in the highest form and sense of that sovereign and inspiring word." Then we have the memorable address which Lord Morley delivered at the Civil Service dinner in London in July 1908, wherein he offered them advice as to the discharge of their duties and further justified the policy of deporting dangerous characters. "We have a clouded moment before us now," he said. "We shall get through it—but only with self-command and without any quackery or blind violence disguised as love of order, or the cant of unsound and misapplied sentiment, divorced from knowledge and untouched by any cool consideration of the facts." Another remarkable speech of which we are glad to have a handy record, is that delivered in the House of Lords in December last year, on the subject of the proposed reforms, which is still fresh in the memory of our readers. Therein Lord Morley declared the task we have undertaken in India to be, if conducted with humanity and sympathy, with wisdom, with political courage, not only a human duty, but what has been often and most truly called one of the most glorious tasks ever confided to any powerful State in the history of civilised mankind. The reply to the deputation of the London Branch of the All-Indian Moslem League on the subject of representation is given, the speech on the Second Reading of the Indian Councils Bill in February last, the address to Indian Probationers at Oxford, and with that the collection closes. But it is a valuable and instructive record of the utterances of one of the most capable Secretaries of State India has known. From them we may learn the inner meaning of Indian policy of the present day, and find the justification for the acts of Government which have been so often and so severely criticised and condemned by people who cannot or will not understand them, and will close their eyes to the necessity for this enactment or for that, and who deem the new concessions either too much or too little. The publication of the speeches is indeed timely. They explain everything Government has done and is doing, in pursuance of the policy it has laid down, one experiment of which we are so shortly to try.

NORTH BORNEO. ACCORDING to Mr. William Cowie's speech at the North Borneo dinner in London recently, that country has exceedingly good prospects, and certainly Mr. Cowie should know his subject thoroughly. For the past ten years steady progress has been made in the work of attracting attention to the country and thereby capital, and that work is beginning to have effect. It is but a few years since Borneo was looked at askance by investors, but to-day, thanks to the work of the British North Borneo Company, the question is not whether to invest in the country but in which of its particulars resources to invest. Last year saw the sale of twenty thousand acres of land at five pounds an acre and this compares most favourably with four and five years ago, when, in order to induce people to start rubber plantations, land was offered at only one pound an acre. Mr. Cowie is not an enthusiast, but he goes no further than the facts, when he says that the Company has a tract of country as large as Ireland, the greater part of which is suitable for the cultivation of rubber and tobacco, and he also rejoiced in the fact that there is in the territory at present not less than fifty million tons of marketable timber. "They were also," he said, "the owners of a metre gauge light railway some 130 miles in length; they possessed a telegraphic system of about 800 miles, they were the proprietors of much other property, such as Government offices, officers' and police quarters, hospitals, jetties, etc., and the whole of those most valuable assets stood in their books to-day at £1,500,000. One of the several large harbours which [illegible] their 800 miles of coast-line, and which were fringed with extensive coal deposits, was alone worth far more than that sum, and their 20,000,000 acres were certainly worth at the very least £1 an acre, to say nothing of the value of other assets, including the sovereign rights under which they collected nearly the whole of their permanent revenue." Undoubtedly North Borneo has remarkable assets and they have all been reclaimed from chaos in as short a time as thirty-four years. How quickly the country is growing in importance is shown by some other figures quoted on the occasion of the dinner. In 1891 the income of the country was £66,000 and the expenditure £52,000. Last year the income was £152,000 and the expenditure £98,000 and with the recent opening up of more land for rubber growing this may be safely counted upon speedily to increase.

THE AMERICAN NAVY. GREAT Britain is not the only country where they are having trouble about the Navy; the United States' navy is not all that it ought to be. Only on the further side of the Atlantic it is not a case of accusations by a senior officer which the Navy Department deny, but the case of the annual report of the department itself in which the gravest admissions are made. The fleet is evidently quite unprepared for immediate conflict, and Mr. Meyer, the Secretary of the Navy, makes the extraordinary confession, that the department has been administered under the direction of a lay minister, without any provision for the expert advice of practical seamen on tactical and service matters. Such a fatal omission, it is difficult to conceive. One is surprised at the moderation of Mr. Meyer's remark that "the direction of the fleet, its operation, and its preparedness for war have been carried out without adequate methods." To supply the information and the responsible advice which the Secretary lacks at present, the department has decided to detail officers of rank, specially fitted by experience and of recognised ability in their several fields as aids for special branches of effort and study. The officers selected will, so far as practicable, be flag officers, who will each keep closely informed of the work of the department in his particular division and will advise the Secretary concerning it. The aids so detailed will have no supervisory or executive power or authority, and will act solely in an advisory capacity. It is the hope and expectation of the department, that the detail of four officers of recognised ability and experience as aids to the Secretary will result in a marked improvement in the naval service and in the introduction of reforms, which have hitherto been without recognition. Another fatal defect which the report again points out is an almost entire absence of docking facilities for the repair of heavy ships, which have been injured or damaged in action. It appears that a battle-ship drawing four or five feet more than its ordinary draft, would find but a very few yards on either the Atlantic or Pacific coast which could accommodate her. A third point for the consideration of the Advisory Board is the excessive age of many senior officers. No doubt they will discover many more which require their attention, and it is evident that their duty of assisting the Secretary to put the Navy on a sound footing will be protracted and arduous.

MR. JUSTICE ASHUTOSH MUKERJEE has been re-appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University for the third time.

No opium was removed from warehouse in Bombay during the week ending 28th December but 102½ chests were imported from Indore.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bombay have appointed Mr. J. G. Ridland to act as Superintendent, Public Debt Office, vice Mr. W. Lamond.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending December 28 was 538, giving a death-rate of 28·61 per annum per thousand as against 32·86 the corresponding period of last year, and 29·24, the average over the past five years. Of the total number 48 died from fevers; 5, plague; 12, small-pox; 2, cholera; 1, leprosy; 38, phthisis; 46, diseases of the nervous system; 121, affections of the respiratory organs; 30, diarrhoea; 27, dysentery; 35, still-born; 87, old-age and debility; 16, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 19; Brahmin, 29; Lingast, 2; Bhattia, 2; Hindu of other caste, 248; Hindu low caste, 45; Mussalman, 133, Parsee, 19; Jew, 5; Native Christian, 22; Eurasian, 4; European, 3; Negro African, 3. The total number of births was 391 as against 425 the corresponding period of last year, and 459 the average over the past five years.

SOME most important experiments are being made by the British Post Office and the Marconi Company in the use of wireless telegraphy for inland telegrams. The Post Office stations are being used for the conduct of experiments, and the Engineers are said to believe that within a reasonably short time practical commercial telegraphy will be in full swing—without wires.

THE United States Supreme Court has denied the petition of Mr. Charles W. Morse, formerly known as the "Ice King," for a writ of certiorari. The result of this decision will be that Mr. Morse will serve the sentence originally passed upon him.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 10.

FASHIONS.

I THINK Fashion's passion for short frocks will tend immensely to economy this winter, and at the same time to the using of better fabrics and trimmings, for embroideries will not be wrecked, nor net and chiffon torn to tatters under such conditions, which one would fain see permanent, at any rate where dancing is concerned. And how very graceful the short skirt may be when falling with clinging weighted lines. A frock I saw the other day was of pale yellow net, yellow satin, and a galon that was partly composed of silver bugles and partly of steel beads and pearls, a blending that looked very well with the yellow. The bodice and upper part of the skirt were, of course, of the net, and the yellow satin met the net at the knees, forming what might be called a wide dado. The satin part of the skirt was modishly skimpy, while the upper part of net was gathered into the satin. This is a good idea, as the upper skirt of net has the gathers necessary for such a thin fabric, while the satin has all the skimpiness which is "de rigueur" at the moment.

RATHER EXPENSIVE!

The plea of poverty that one hears on all sides must, after all be only comparative in very many cases, judging by the crowds who flock every night to the fashionable restaurants. I happened to be supping at perhaps the most fashionable of all on a Saturday night lately. Our party assembled fairly early, mindful of the fact that on Saturday all such places of resort are supposed to close at midnight. But I noticed with curiosity the arrival of some contingents from the various theatres as late as a quarter to twelve. They rushed through a supper of five courses drank their bottles of champagne and paid their bill, all in the space of about twenty minutes. Having a mathematical mind, I calculated that the host of one party must have paid at the rate of about half-a-crown a minute for the entertainment he gave. And the question comes immediately to one's mind, "Is the game worth the candle?"

ENTERPRISE.

It is astonishing how little enterprise there is among the humbler dwellers in this isle. It has taken a foreigner to discover that beet-sugar can be very successfully produced in this country; indeed he has purchased a large extent of land in Suffolk with this object. England may have undoubted educational advantages, and the Board School "may" be an admirable institution, but one cannot help regretting that if the latter place "developes" intelligence in the "young idea," it does not go one step further and teach him how to "use" it.

FRUITARIAN FOOD.

A novel and interesting philanthropic society "The Order of the Golden Age," has recently opened a very artistic International Bureau at 153-155, Brompton Road, London, for the purpose of proclaiming in very convincing manner, by means of numerous publications, by voluntary workers and lecturers, the advantages of fruitarian diet as a practical and efficacious way of lessening human disease and suffering, and of preventing a great deal of animal pain; and already it has enrolled adherents and workers in 48 countries and colonies throughout the world—many members of the aristocracy being numbered amongst its sympathetic and active supporters.

Fruitarian food is man's "natural" food. It includes all the cereals, nuts, fruits (fresh and dried), legumes, vegetables, and all their natural products; and it can be supplemented by milk and honey, cheese and eggs. It contains all the body-building properties of flesh food, but "in richer abundance." It also contains the principle of life. It is free from the germs of disease, and also from waste products and deleterious adulterations. It tends to "eliminate uric acid from the system. It promotes health and longevity, reduces doctors' bills to a minimum, cures and prevents intemperance and makes a humane and spiritual life more possible. It does not necessitate bloodshed and cruelty. It increase mental and spiritual perception, helps man to control his lower physical nature. It is in accord with the Divine Will, for our Creator made man 'a fruit-eating creature.' The adoption of this reform will ameliorate the condition both of individuals and nations, will lessen poverty, crime and physical deterioration, and will tend to bring the people back to the land and to a more natural and hygienic life."

LORD CURZON.

Lord Curzon of Kedleston's slight illness was much regretted by those who wished to hear his speech on the Finance Bill. Many stories have been told of this ex-Viceroy of India, but only his intimates seem to know the way in which he lost his "First" at Oxford. One of his friends tells the tale as follows: "He rushed into my room one day during the examination and asked if I knew the meaning of the first question on the paper. It was not very recondite, and I told him. He exclaimed: 'Then I've lost my First!' His ingenuity had led him to put a quite fantastic answer to the question; and, as a result, he had wasted an invaluable three-quarters of an hour in giving a reply to a query that he had not been asked."

FEMININE TYPES.

Many people deplore the disappearance of women of the early Victorian type, though in the present day we might find them a trifle insipid. A little modification of the Twentieth Century woman might be an improvement, she usual brings with her an atmosphere of noise and unrest. Her expression is usually a worried one. She is careful and troubled about many things—the things that do not count. Her voice is loud and strident. Repose is removed far from her. Yet repose—not that cow-like ruminating repose which is so irritating, but the repose which comes from the "peace of mind dearer than all"—should characterise all woman. Probably modern conditions make such a state of mind more difficult of attainment than it was in less strenuous times. Many people imagine that animation means lack of repose, but, as a matter of fact, an animated woman may quite well convey a sense of restfulness, provided she is not straining after effect. It may seem paradoxical, but all women should be animated just as all women should be reposeful. Was it not Byron who said that one of the chief secrets of feminine charm was animation. He was right; but he did not mean the loud-voiced, hysterical, affected inanities which pass for animation nowadays.

THE DEATH OF A PRINCESS.

The sudden death of Princess Waldemar is doubly sad, as her husband and three sons were taking an extended tour in the East and received the first intimation of her illness at Calicut. The illness was an ordinary attack of influenza and she was advised to go to bed. This she did, but, with her lively temperament, she was up the next day, and, feeling better, she went up to her studio to make some things ready for Christmas presents. Coming down she felt tired, and again went to bed, but the influenza had now taken a turn for the worse, and attacked the brain with unusual violence. Within twelve hours the patient was unconscious. This was Wednesday morning last. All possible treatment was tried, but without avail, and on Friday evening the last bulletin left no room to hope for recovery. Her husband is Queen Alexandra's brother. Princess Waldemar was decidedly the favourite of all the Danish royalties.

STORMS IN ENGLAND.

The great gale of December 1st will long be remembered. In many places it was one of the nerdest on record, the wind reaching in gusts 80 and 100 miles an hour. May shipwrecks are reported, among then the Manx mail steamer. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, who were among the passengers, were members of an old and distinguished Lancaster family. Mr. Johnson was attached to the Indian Medical Service. Mrs. Johnson, who was wintering with her three children in the island, was accompanying her husband to London on his way back to India. There have also been severe snowstorms in various parts of the country. In North Wales they have caused serious losses to farmers in the uplands where a number of sheep have perished. Many of the country roads are still blocked with snow, and the telegraph wires are broken down. In South Warwickshire traffic has been seriously interfered with. Fifteen degrees of frost were registered at Helensborough yesterday.

A CHAT ABOUT BOOKS.

"ALL AT SEA," by Lady de Bathe—(Mrs. Langtry)—(Hutchinson).—Having had many successes on the stage and on the turf, Mrs. Langtry has now become a novelist. Her story is a rollicking, farcical comedy, in which we make the acquaintance of a group of rather worthless, easy-going people, with no particular ideas beyond money and love-making, but whose doings certainly keep us fairly amused all through. Lady Vernham conceives the idea, or rather is put up to it by a friend, of going to America on the same boat as her husband, but in the character of a widow, and with her friend's name. Lord Vernham is at first scandalised at the idea, but in the end consents to the somewhat childish fraud, with results which can easily be imagined, and are here set forth in very lively fashion. Naturally all the men make love to the pretty widow, which makes her husband furiously jealous, and he in his turn flirts with a young American girl, whose mother is very anxious to capture a coronet for her. What might have been rather a cruel farce is made all right by the fact that the girl is really in love with another passenger, and only uses Vernham as a stalking-horse. The situations are quite amusing, especially the one towards the end, when Lady Vernham scandalises the passengers and is ostracised by them for having been detected in the act of kissing her own husband, a discovery which is followed by drastic measures on the part of the captain, a German, which show an Atlantic liner to be rather a dangerous place for ladies given to serious forms of flirtation. The weak part of the story is that none of these tuft-hunting, frivolous folk are aware that Lord Vernham is a married man, surely rather odd, seeing that they came from London, and might be assumed to know, if only from Debrett or "Who's Who," such a fact about and English Earl. However, Earls who have been married seven years to women who have been shinning lights in English society may be glad to think that so little is really known about them once they get on to a steamboat. The ignorance of these people on this matter is the only sign of simplicity about them, and they are drawn with no little skill and vivacity. It is quite a good farce, written with ease, full of sayings and epigrams, which give it a air of sprightliness, and constructed with [illegible] neatness. One can read it all through [illegible] which occasionally develops into [illegible]

A BOOK for serious reading, and which will only be appreciated by the few, is TRANS-HIMALAYA by Sir Sven Hedin, 2 vols (Macmillan).—It is scarcely correct to say that the author has made known to the world the existence of an immense mountain range to the north of the Tibetan Brahmaputra, thereby upsetting all the calculations of geographers. What he did was to investigate the region to which he gives the name of Trans-Himalaya more thoroughly than had ever been done before, and though, as he expressly states, his journeys backwards and forwards over the Trans-Himalaya cannot be regarded as more than a cursory and defective reconnaissance, the feat, achieved in face of enormous difficulties, was a notable one. There is now, he says, no question of a single range, but there is a whole collection of ranges independent of one another. To this system he gives the name of Trans-Himalaya. "Go, then into the world, thou ringing and sonorous name, for one of the world's mightiest mountain systems, and find thy way into geographical text-books, and remind the children in the schools of the snow-crowned summits on the Roof of the World, among which the monsoon storms have sung their deafening chorus since the beginning. As long as I live, my proudest memories, like royal eagles, will soar round the cold, desolate crags of the Trans-Himalaya." Next in importance to his explorations of Trans-Himalaya and of the triangular region lying between the routes of Bower, Wellby, and Dutreuil de Rhins, must be placed Sir Sven Hedin's discoveries in the country about Lake Mansarowar. Here he was on sacred ground. A little to the north of the lakes Mansarowar and Rakas Tal. Kailas, the Mount Meru of Sanskrit scriptures, Olympus of Indian gods, rises to the heavens. "Here," says the Shastra, "are the regions of paradise, the seats of the righteous. Here is no sorrow nor weariness, nor hunger, nor dread. The inhabitants are exempt from all infirmity, and live in unbroken enjoyment ten or twelve thousand years. Devi never sends rain upon them, for the earth abounds with water." "I beheld Mansarowar," says the author of the great Sanskrit epic, "and there in the form of a swan dwells Siva. The lake was formed from the mind of Brahma. There also dwell Mahadeo and the gods. Its waters are like pearls." Sir Sven Hedin, however, was able to carry out a prolonged survey, in the course of which he fixed the sources of three great rivers, the Brahmaputra, the Sutlej, and the Indus. Of this there appears to be no doubt, although, we must still wait for his final maps. The possibility of a connection between the two lakes is a question which has long vexed geographers. In 1812 Moorcroft found no traces of such a channel; but 34 years later, Henry Strachey saw the water running from one lake to the other, while in 1904 Major Ryder was told that there was usually a flow after the rains. There was no water in the channel when Sir Sven Hedin inspected it; but the information he obtained convinced him that the western lake constantly receives water from the other by underground channels, and that there is a counter-flow on the surface in winter. He is of opinion, however, that the levels of both lakes, like that of others in Tibet, are falling, and that in course of time the subterraneous outlet from Mansarowar will be closed. For an account of his adventures in its vicinity the reader must be referred to the book itself nor have we space for more than a passing reference to his journey to Sinji Kabab, where, and not on the northern flank of Kailas, the Indus has its source. "Here I stood," he writes, "and saw this unpretentious brook wind down the valley, and I thought of all the changes it must undergo before it passes between rocky cliffs singing its roaring song in ever more powerful crescendo, down to the sea at Karachi. . . . . I revelled in the consciousness that, except the Tibetans themselves, no other human being but myself had penetrated to this spot." A "voluminous scientific work" with the author's final maps is in course of preparation, the present work is a popular record of his many travels and adventures in Tibet.

"THE SETTLER."—A tale of Saskatchewan, by Ralph Connor—(Hodder and Stoughton).—This author is thoroughly well-known for his very readable stories of Canadian life. The stories are interesting as good novels, as well as pictures of the many sides of Canadian life unknown to English readers. The present story deals with Slav settlers. Slavs of all varieties from all provinces and speaking all dialects. By their non-discriminating Anglo Saxon fellow-citizens they are called Galicians or by the unlearned with an echo of Paul's Epistles in their minds "Galatians."

THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S ADDRESS.

A Non-Recurring Clause.

INDIA AND TARIFF REFORM.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 30.

Eighteen London constituencies, six Manchester and three Salford constituencies, besides for others, go to the polls on 15th January.

LONDON, DECEMBER 29.

There are fifteen Unionist candidates who are at present unopposed and two Liberals, while Liberals have withdrawn from thirty-seven constituencies which Labourites are contesting. The Unionists have resumed the campaign in a most vigorous manner. Over a thousand people have offered their services as speakers. Enormous posters are being put up broadcast. The Navy League is very active and is circulating a million leaflets and half a million posters.

LONDON, DECEMBER 30.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, in his election address denounces the Budget, Home Rule and the inadequacy of defences. Referring to the Tariff, he says now is the opportunity of securing more largely the trade of the sister States, which are willing to meet us in a system equally advantageous. If missed, the chance will not recur.

Numerous Peers spoke yesterday evening. They dwelt generally on the advisability of reform in the Lords.

The Liberals, in speeches, referred to Mr. Gladstone, declaring that they were advancing along the path marked out by him.

Mr. F. E. Smith, speaking at Carnarvon, was hoisted down by crowds outside the hall, who were singing and cheering Mr. Lloyd-George. They broke open the doors and stones were thrown through the glass roof.

The Master of Elibank, speaking at Bath, challenged Lord Carlton to declare the effect of Tariff Reform in India. It would be, he said, the gravest matter to interfere with the trade of India, two-thirds of whose exports went to foreign countries, and the money received therefor paid India's debts.

LATER.

Mr. J. Chamberlain sent three messages to candidates yesterday. Radical papers say that it is impossible to no longer reply to Mr Chamberlain who is using the Red Cross for cover for sharpshooting. The *Morning Leader* says that this will be the greatest blunder of his career.

ROYAL VISITOR TO UGANDA.

LONDON, DECEMBER 29.

Prince Maurice of Schaumburg-Lippe has started on a three months' stay in Uganda, accompanied by the explorer, Count Pfeil.

THE GLADSTONE CENTENARY.

World-wide Recognition.

LONDON, DECEMBER 29.

Tributes are paid to the memory of Mr. Gladstone in all the evening papers as one of the outstanding figures in the history of the last century. Celebrations in his memory have taken place in Rome and Belgrade. Hundreds of telegrams from all parts of the world are pouring in to Mr. Herbert Gladstone.

THE NEW TURKISH CABINET

No Change in General Policy.

LONDON, DECEMBER 29.

Rakim Bey, the Turkish Ambassador in Rome, has been asked to form a Cabinet. Interviewed by Reuter's correspondent, Hilmi Pasha explained that his resignation was due to reasons of health. The remodelling of the Cabinet would not involve a change in the general policy.

LORD KITCHENER IN AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, DECEMBER 30.

Lord Kitchener has arrived at Townsville, where he received a civic welcome. The crowds gave an ovation.

THE AUSTRALIAN COAL STRIKE.

Thirteen Leaders Heavily Sentenced.

LONDON, DECEMBER 30.

Reuter, telegraphing from Sydney, states that thirteen officials and delegates have been prosecuted in connection with the strike and have been fined £100 or two months' hard.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, DECEMBER 30.

Earl Percy has died in Paris of pneumonia.

[Earl Percy (Henry Algernon George Percy) was the eldest son of the Duke of Northumberland. He was Under-Secretary for India in 1902-03, and Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 1903-05. He was born in 1871 and was educated at Eton Christ Church, Oxford, where he took 1st Class with Honours, and won a prize for English verse. He was also a trustee of the National Portrait Gallery. He travelled in Asiatic Turkey and published Notes from his Diary, "The Highlands of Asiatic Turkey," 1901.]

A TELEGRAM from Ootacamund states that rumour has it that Mr. J. S. Sidney, Barrister-at-Law, has been offered the Attorney Generalship of the Leeward Islands.

TURKEY AND AFGHANISTAN.

Question of Army Officers.

RUMOUR DENIED.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 29.

Reuter, telegraphing from Constantinople, states that it is emphatically declared in official circles that no applications to the Turkish army for officers have been received from the Amir, nor would such a request be entertained. The Turkish Government was disinclined to lend officers to Afghanistan for political or other considerations. The exiled Hamidian officers who had escaped, may take service in Afghanistan, but they would not be recognised.

FRENCH REVISED TARIFF.

To Take Effect from March Next.

LONDON, DECEMBER 30.

The French Chamber has passed the revision tariff which will take effect as from 3rd March. The Minister of Commerce, in course of a speech, said that without being excessively protectionist, the measure would greatly benefit French Trade.

ROYAL HONEYMOON IN INDIA.

LONDON, DECEMBER 30.

The Prince-Regent of Brunswick with his bride has started on a honeymoon tour through India, Siam and the Far East.

POLITICAL DACOITIES NEAR CALCUTTA.

Another House Searched.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 30.

In connection with the several political dacoities committed in the outlying districts of Calcutta during the past two months, the Watgunge Police early yesterday morning with Sub-Inspector Sinha at the head of a dozen constables and armed with a search warrant surrounded the premises No. 45 Watgunge Road, occupied by a Bengali, named Bhugwand Das. The occupant offered no resistance to the police who began to search the house at 6 a. m. A thorough search of the premises was made, but nothing of an incriminating character was found. The search lasted for four hours. No arrests were made.

A FIRE IN CALCUTTA GOVERNMENT HOUSE GROUNDS.

Tent with Furniture Burnt.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 30.

There was some commotion in Government House this morning, when reports spread that there was a fire. A Subalterns' tent was burnt to the ground.

Early this morning a fire broke out in one of the tents in Government House grounds. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the fusing of an electric wire. The entire tent and furniture were reduced to ashes. Inspector Hanson and his police staff rendered valuable service in extinguishing the fire and in preventing the flames from spreading to other.

ARREST OF A SUB-REGISTRAR.

Serious Allegations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PALGHAUT, DECEMBER 30.

Under orders from the Government of Madras Inspector Veeraraghava Iyer, of the Criminal Investigation Department, arrested Mr. U. P. Damodaran till recently Sub-Registrar of Assurance at Koduvayur and Tanganacherry and now under suspension, and brought him to Palghaut this evening. Accused was produced before Mr. Thomas, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, and a remand was applied for by the police. Accused appealed to mercy stating that he was suddenly arrested, no charges being made known to him and prayed that he might be let out on bail. Inspector Veeraraghava Iyer objected to bail being granted on the score that allegations were serious and offences were non-bailable ones.

The Magistrate refused bail and remanded accused to custody in the local sub-jail till 5th January, when accused will be formally charged under Sections 197 and 199 I.P.C. and under Section 81 of Registration Act.

RAJENDRAPUR TRAIN DACOITY CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NARAYANGUNJ, DECEMBER 29.

The enquiry in the Rajendrapur train dacoity case is not yet complete, and Nishikanta Ray and Rajni Kanta Ray who were arrested are still in Hajat. The Police, however, are still very active or Babu Girish Chandra Das, Sub-Inspector of Narayangunj Police, searched the house of Ambikadyal Singh, Cashier of Messrs. Jardine, Skinner and Co. but nothing incriminating has been found so far.

TAMILIAN SOCIETY'S MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 29.

The annual meeting of the Tamilian Archæological Society was held yesterday. The report of the work done during the past year was read and adopted and a resolution was passed, regretting the action of the Madras University, making Tamil only a secondary subject in the University curriculum and urging on the Syndicate the value and importance of the Tamil language.

QUETTA MAIL TRAIN HIT BY A BULLET.

(FROM OUR COORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, DECEMBER 29.

It is reported that the Quetta mail train, arriving near last evening, was hit by a stray bullet when nearing Jungshai. The bullet penetrated the dining of car saloon, but injured no one. Enquiries are proceeding. The mishap was probably a careless sporting accident.

THE LAHORE INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

Opening Ceremony.

THE RIGHT AND WRONG VIEW OF INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 30.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor Sir Louis Dane at noon came to Bradlaugh Hall to watch the deliberations of the Industrial Conference. He was received at the gate by the President, the Maharaja of Durbhanga, and Harkishenlal, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, and was led to the dais. Then the Conference began with Mr. Harkishenlal, the Chairman, reading the speech welcoming all. He said :—

MR. HARKISHENLAL'S SPEECH.

After welcoming the Maharaja and Delegates to the Conference by no means of lesser importance than the Congress itself, the Chairman expressed delight that the Conference has been able to secure the sympathy and support of the Maharaja and Sir Louis Dane, and that it has followed the opening of the Exhibition at Lahore and rendered it as important as anything that has been so far held. He expressed a wish that future exhibitions should be attached directly to the Industrial Conference rather than to the Congress and that the Conferences should be held at Easter rather than at Christmas to enable people to devote more time and more attention to economic subjects than has been hitherto the case. Once the Magna Charta of the people's night is obtained, politics ceased to be an ideal of man's life and therefore are not a permanent factor to be reckoned with. With the rise of Ram Mohan Roy, political readjustment has been going on for nearly half a century. But the advocates of the cause of the people strenuously urge that economically India is declining, while apologists for the British Administration with equal zeal assert that India is enjoying a prosperity which she had never known before. The late Romesh Chandar Dutt asserted that truth may lie midway.

Prosperity advocates quote huge figures of export and imports which seem to be yearly increasing. They quote figures of the absorption of gold and silver which the country buys annually outside its own boundaries. They quote the rise in wages which has been steadily going up for some time. They cite large increase in cultivation and the improvements in the means of irrigation and increase in the number of factories yearly springing up all over India.

Adversity advocates quite on their side the declining in the value of silver, the rise in prices, the disappearance of hundreds of once flourishing industries the ever increasing increase of exports over imports the influx of foreign manufactured goods the complete dependence of life on imports the rise in the standard of living and increase in the foreign debt of Government and the smallness of the average income compared with other countries of the world. It is therefore hard to fix a line of demarcation where prosperity begins and a adversity ends. But it is a fact society in India has been, economically speaking, disturbed to its extreme depth, the economic relations of Government and people have been placed on a new basis, the economic relations of members of families and village communities have altered, the widow, the orphan, the sick, the aged, the indigent, Brahman and Mullah have now to shift for themselves. Children have to be afforded more and expensive bringing up and education houses to be more expensively built and furnished, travelling has to be more luxuriously and largely done, manufactures have to be more expensively and elaborately carried out, marketing of agricultural products has to be differently done, mines have to be differently worked. Whether these changes mean prosperity or adversity need not be tackled here, but that there is an obvious patent and profound case for anxiety no one will question.

Old economists regarded land, capital and labour as factors which produced wealth, later economists have incidently mentioned skill; scientific knowledge and training as equally essential. We have also heard of the economic man as the first person essential in any scheme for production of wealth. In the west when the economic struggle of the world is great, the State as a factor in the production of wealth has not been fully recognised, because it is a factor always present and common. To whichever country of the West we turn our attention and to whichever assembly of people we direct our view, I shall not be far wrong in asserting that fully seventy-five per cent. of the time and attention of State and State assemblies is devoted to economic matters, politics as such and social readjustments taking up only the remaining twenty-five per cent. The international competition is every where the concern of the States. And I have not discovered another agency equally potent and persistent. Suffice it to say that without a sympathetic State under which a community lives neither its internal nor its external economic position is capable of timely readjustment and where timely readjustment has not been made, peoples and countries have sunk. I wish the conditions in India would change, that rulers will carry the collected will of the people with them and thereby secure co-operation of the growing patriotism in the country.

After dealing with capital and how to organise it the Chairman made observation, with regard to the economic conditions of the Punjab. He said the Punjabis will prove equal to the requirements of organised institutions with better knowledge and larger opportunities. With the sympathetic attitude of Government the present decade may prove superior to any of its predecessors.

THE PRESIDENTIAL SPEECH.

The Industrial Conference met to-day at noon at the Pradlaugh Hall. The Maharaja of Darbhangha presided. The President after thanking the audience for the honour done him said that nation building to be of a permanent character was necessarily a very slow evolutionary process. The work of nation building requires the co-operation of all sections of the community. It was, he is gratifying to find, that this feeling of co-operation is beginning to manifest itself largely amongst the Hindus and Mahomadans everywhere in India. "Differences in religious creeds and rituals there must always be amongst us, but these need not interfere with the entire community of feeling and comparative unity of spirit in promoting the material, social, intellectual, political and moral progress of India. We meet to-day to confer together as to the methods by which, old industries of India may be stimulated into more active life and new ones brought into being. The first and foremost of all Indian Industries is agriculture. My conviction is that scientific agriculture must begin to be taught and learned at all primary schools in India, every pupil being practically instructed by means of gardens being attached to each school. The agricultural education of the people must be put in the foreground of the endeavours of Government and of all our educational authorities. All our wealth comes from the ground and the more we get out it in crops and minerals the more will all other industries increase and flourish. The President next touched on the yet unexploited wealth to be obtained from the sea. He said the fishing industry is a fruitful field for greatly adding to our food supply and of enriching the material wealth of the country. Fishing brings quite a number of related industries in its train, the manufacture of oil which would find a ready sale, the curing trade, making of barrels and packing cases, etc., besides furnishing employment to thousands as merchants and vendors of fish and its products and ultimately as a Swadeshi industry; the building of steam trawlers with all their equipments and outfits of tackle and apparatus.

The President next turned to textile industries and said, "In 1880 there were about 4,800 looms. In 1890 these had increased to 7,964, in 1901 the figures were 15,336, in 1906 these were 21,318 while in the present year looms number no less than 30,824. There is still plenty of room for the expansion of this manufacturing industry, for we have still to export one half of the jute crop as raw material. Forty Jute Mills on the banks of the Hooghly have been erected and all are managed by European Firms. Would it not now be possible for Swadeshi enterprise to take part in such an industry. I think there is ample room for such. The fibre itself is practically the monopoly of Bengal and good profits are steadily earned by well managed concerns. The coal industry is but yet in its infancy in India. Barely more than one per cent. of the total raising of coal in the world fall as yet to our share. But our coal stores under ground are of a practically inexhaustible nature and if these undeveloped resources along with the other mineral wealth of the land, such as iron manganese mineral oil, etc. are to be exploited by sons of the soil. No time should be lost in encouraging the educated youth of the country to specialise each in departments for which they are fitted to work. The President next referred to small industries." There are multitudes of the smaller industries, some of ancient origin, of our land that are in great need of revival and of help to put them on a paying platform while it almost goes without saying that the commoner kinds of textile fabrics will now fall to the share of the power loom. There are numerous kinds of more delicate and beautiful fabrics mostly made in households and on simple hand loom which would find a ready sale if they could now be got in quantity. The silks of Cashmir where this industry is being revived are in large demand. Assam produces a strong indigenous tussar fabric which is coming more to the front as an article of export. In the United States, in the Argentine as well as in some of the countries in Europe there is great demand for fabrics of a hand made order as against those turned out by the power loom and India is the home of these manufactures, for beautiful designs of drawn thread work on cotton and linen cloth and the supply is not nearly equal to the demand and the beauty of these industries is that they can be made by people in their own homes. Hitherto no systematic efforts have been made in getting producers of these articles into touch with foreign customers who would be only too anxious to purchase them if they were afforded opportunity and the same observations apply to indigenous art wares in making wonderful carving and miniature painting on ivory which would find a greatly increased sale if they were only brought into touch with customers. After speaking about the utility of the exhibition the President said, "If arrangements could be made to have small museums of the products of our industries in art wares, fabrics, etc. attached to the British consulates in foreign countries with catalogues and prices, I am sure a great impetus would be given to our indigenous products which would greatly stimulate them and enlarge them to the increased wealth of the producers. There are many industries great and small which it will be in the power of India to tackle in success manner when she can bring capital and trained expert knowledge to bear upon them and this will come in course of time. But in the meantime we must help on the preparatory work by all the means in our power. There are a great many goods which we still import that can in due time be made by ourselves and why should we export such products as cotton seeds when we could export extracted oil and enrich the land with refuse. The great sugar industry is passing through a crisis in consequences of the importation of a cheaper kind from foreign countries. I am glad to see however that a federation of sugar growers in India is to be instituted immediately in order that co-operation may be the means of reducing the cost of production and helping the industry on to a paying platform.

The President next referred to the standardisation of weights and measures and continuing said :—"It is also a gratifying and healthy feature of the new spirit of commercial enterprise in India that the establishment of purely Swadeshi banks under experienced management and possessing ample capital is going on in all quarters of India and there is ample room for more of these institutions for helping on the expansion of industrial enterprise. I have mentioned the word Swadeshi freed from the somewhat bitter accretions which recently clung to it. It is a term of fine import, for it simply means our whole hearted purpose of doing all we can to foster and develop by all the means in our power the resources of our country. We are sometimes misled into false notions of the prosperity of a country by simply looking satisfied at its international trade in imports and exports." In conclusion the President said India is peopled with many races and communities their religious and ethnological characteristics their traditions and commercial predisposition and their adherence to rooted convictions need not cause any anxiety to the advocate of industrial enterprise in our country. Commercial and industrial co-operation is not inconsistent with the preservation of the religious persuasions existing amongst us. The keynote of success in trade and industry is the adjustment of the commercial relations of all classes without regard to religion or race. A united effort to secure the greatest possible material prosperity in the land is honourable, labour for Mahomedan and Hindu alike and for official and non-official equally. Commercial and industrial co-operation spreads out its protecting and fostering ægis of national peaceably without regard to sectarianism. Ladies and Conference, in the attainment of prosperity, as indeed in most other activities in our country the crying need of the hour is for Hindu and for the Mahomedan to unite and band themselves together for the general advancement of India. The vision of a united India will ever remain an obstruction if the two greatest communities in the land do not step up to a common platform of cordial co-operation and close comradeship. As an agency of unification territorial patriotism is great and potent. Light this sacred fire in every Indian heart without consideration of race and creed and where more fitting to burn incense of a nations devotion than the sphere of commerce and industry. We want India to be a country of happy homes and of loyal and contended people. This is the end for which we desire means to be provided by all the prosperous activities of Indian enterprise.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following amended resolutions were passed :—

That the Conference places on record its profound sorrow for the sad death of its first President, the late Mr. Romesh Chandra Dutt, C.I.E. The Industrial movement has lost in him one of its ablest and most zealous champions and the country one of her most accomplished, earnest and patriotic sons. That this Conference authorises the General Secretary to convey the above resolution to the widow and son of Mr. Dutt.

That the Conference thanks the Secretary of State and the Government of India for the orders which have been recently issued in regard to purchase by Government departments of articles made in India in preference to those of foreign manufacture. The Conference, while recognising the fact that these orders mark a distinct advance in the policy of Government towards the encouragement of indigenous industries and manufactures, is of opinion that the report of the Committee be published for general information and guidence in future.

That the Conference regrets that the proposal of the United Provinces Government for the establishment of "Technological College" at Cawnpore, which was supported by the Government of India, has not been sanctioned by the Secretary of State. In view of this fact the Conference urges, (1) that the Victorial Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, and the College of Science, Poona, be enlarged so that they may between them supply for the Presidency of Bombay technological instruction in all branches of mechanical and chemical industries; (2) that the Government of India may sanction the proposal of the Government of Bengal to add classes in Industrial Chemistry to the Sibpur Engineering College; (3) that the Government of Madras will be pleased to give effect to the recommendation of the Gotacamund Industrial Conference that the Madras College of Engineering should be expanded into an institute of Technology; (4) that the Secretary of State might accord early sanction to the proposal of the Government of the United Provinces that a college of Technology should be opened at Cawnpore; (5) that similar institutions should be established in the Punjab, Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

That the Conference records again its emphatic protest against the continuance of the excise duty on Indian-made cloth as an unjust and unnecessary impost which presses heavily on the industry and prays that it should be abolished at the earliest opportunity.

That the Conference again invites the attention of the Supreme and Provincial Governments to the urgent need of establishing agricultural banks for assisting existing Co-operative Credit Societies and for advancing loans direct to agriculturists on easy terms wherever societies do not exist, with a view of ameliorating the economic condition of the Indian peasantry.

That (a) in the opinion of this Conference the time has come for the Indian Universities to create Faculties of Commerce and institute degrees in Commerce and to affiliate Commercial Colleges that will prepare candidates for University degrees in Commerce; (b) that there should be established one College of commerce in each provincial, capital and it should include a provision for the training of teachers for commercial schools in the mofussil.

MR. THOMAS W. PATERSON, a wealthy retired contractor of Victoria, has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia in succession to Mr. Dunsmuir, resigned. Mr. Paterson was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, but came to Canada with his parents when still a boy. He has lived in the Pacific province for a quarter of a century and was formerly a member of the Legislative Assembly.

ALL-INDIA TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE.

The Curse of Drink Described.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 30.

The All-India Temperance Conference came off on Thursday evening in Forman Christian College Hall which was crowded to overflowing; all classes and communities were largely represented. Mr. Campbell, of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Society, the Bishop of Lahore, the Tikka Sahib of Nabha, Mr. Madan Mohan Malviya, Mr. Ganga Parshad Varma and others were seated on the platform. Dr. Ewing, Principal, Forman Christian College, made the opening speech. The Amritsar Temperance Society entertained the audience with music.

The following is a summary of the President's speech :—The vice of drink has taken hold of a large mass of the population of the country. Physically, it is the cause of several ailments, it undermines the system, renders it unfit to stand the ravages of sickness, brings on premature old age, and it is accountable for the early deaths of a large number of the population. Mentally, it weakens the intellect, arrests its development and is the cause of a large percentage of the cases of insanity. Economically, it causes a large waste of the poor men's savings by diverting what ought to go towards supplying the necessaries and comforts of themselves and their wives and children than towards being spent in grogshops, and drags them into debt and it disables many people from attending to their daily avocations, leads them into habits of laziness, prevents them from earning their bread and is the cause of much poverty and distress. Morally, the man becomes a slave to his cravings, his will power is lost or considerably weakened, his self-respect is lessened and there is hardly any low, immoral or criminal act which such a man may not be impelled to do to satisfy his cravings for procuring the means of doing so. It makes a man short tempered, it easily provokes persons to quarrel abuse and assault the members of their families and their friends, and brings discord and distress among the members of families who would otherwise be peaceful and happy. What I have said of drink applies more or less intoxicants of all classes. The prevention of the spread and eradication of this vice mean the giving of physical, intellectual, moral and economic efficiency to a large body of our countrymen and thereby implies the improving of the efficiency of the country at large. I think that helping in such a movement is a great national and philanthropic duty.

The work of temperance workers may be divided under two main heads, (1) to watch the Abkari policy of Government and the way in which it is being carried out by their officers and by comments in the Public Press and by representations to proper authorities to draw their attention to the measures, the effect of which is to bring the temptation of indulging in intoxicants nearer to the people and to suggest such alterations in their measures as are likely to promote the causes of temperance; (2) to educate the public conscience towards avoiding the use of intexicants and inaugurate measure for reclaiming persons who have get into the vice and for helping people against falling into it. The matter which should be the object of earnest and continuous agitation on the part of Temperance Reformers are the enforcement of the principle of Local Option liquor shops at fairs, on public highways in the neighbourhood of factories and villages, the lessening of restrictions against drinks which are less harmful than distilled liquor, the supply of liquor to persons who are not "sui juris". The Government may help considerably the cause of temperance by asking the Education department to introduce lessons on the subject of temperance with reference to persons who must come within the strong influence of Western ideas.

The methods suggested by the resident were :—(1) to establish in each important town, an association and to print in forms of books and tracts (2) to collect and print all shastric texts in condemnation of drink, (3) to publish medical advice against intoxication, (4) to publish the relation of drink to crime, (5) to publish magazines on the subject; (6) lectures by magic lantern slides, (7) provide a library, of temperance literature, (8) give dramatic performances, (9) songs in popular tunes.

The progress of overcoming the working classes of the curse from the evils of drink has it peculiar features.

The following resolutions were passed :—

That this Conference has learned with deep regret of the very sad death of the Right Hon'ble Lord Monkswell, the President of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association, London, and places on record its appreciation of the services done to the Temperance cause by the deceased and sympathises with the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association and the family of the deceased for loss they have sustained.

That this Conference places on record its grave concern at the rapid and appalling increase in the consumption of spirituous liquors and other intoxicants and seriously calls upon all leaders of the people, heads of caste organizations and various temperance, social and religious associations in the country to take a more determined stand in checking the growing evil by doing all that lies in their power in that direction.

That this Conference welcomes the action taken by the Department of Public Instruction in different provinces in the direction of including temperance lessons in text books and prohibiting cigarette smoking in the precincts of schools and hostels; notes with satisfaction the recognition and appreciation of the labours of temperance workers in Punjab towards sound and healthy opinion among the rising generation.

That this Conference, however, is of opinion that the importance of the question demands immediate and systematic instruction of scientific temperance teaching in the curricula of schools throughout the country.

That this Conference presses upon the Government the desirability of establishing an Army Temperance Association for the Indian section of His Majesty's Forces in this country with similar privileges as the Royal Army Temperance Association for British Soldiers.

THE DUFFERIN FUND.

Coming Entertainment in Bombay.

A GRAND Concert and Musical Farce will be given at the Gaiety Theatre, which has been kindly lent by the proprietor, Mr. Maganlal, at 9.45 p.m. on Friday, January 7, under the distinguished patronage of H. E. Sir George Clarke and H. E. the Rear-Admiral Slade, in aid of the Dufferin Fund. In the Concert the following have kindly consented to assist :—Mrs. Halliwell, Soprano; Miss Jeat, Violin; Mr. Edgar Faulkner, Tenor; Captain Drummond, Baritone; Captain Sullivan and Mr. Hamilton Pianists.

In Musical Farce entitled "A Near Shave," the cast is, Mrs. Shaw, Mr. A. Wise and Mr. C. T. Davis. It is full of bright, catchy music and dances and extremely funny situations and dialogues.

By kind permission of H. E. the Governor the Government House Band, under the direction of Mr. Behr, will play the music connected with the Farce. The plan may be seen at Messrs. Soundy and Co., Hornby Road, and seats are Rs. 4, 3, 2 and 1. Boxes, Rs. 20 and 10. Soldiers and sailors in uniform will be admitted at half price to seats at Rs. 2 and 1.

The Dufferin Fund, in aid of which the entertainment is to be held, aims at supplying Female Medical Aid and Instruction to the women of India, the training and supplying of female nurses and midwives for women and children in hospitals and private houses in the City of Bombay and in the Mofussil throughout the Bombay Presidency; the supply of lady doctors, hospital assistants and others with skilled medical training and knowledge; medical tuition and medical relief.

NEW rules relating to motor-cars in the Bombay Presidency are published in the current "Government Gazette."

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

BY ROBERT BLATCHFORD

THE author of these articles, which appear in the "Daily Mail" and have caused so much comment, is the best known leader of the English Socialists and is one of the founders of the modern Socialist movement in Great Britain. Under the nom de guerre of "Nunquam" he wrote "Merrie England," of which one and a half million copies have been sold. He is editor of the "Clarion," which is by general consent the ablest and most influential of the Socialist journals; and he is master of a style that for vigour and terseness has been surpassed by no English writer since the days of Cobbett.

NO. I.—THE MENACE.

I write these articles because I believe that Germany is deliberately preparing to destroy the British Empire; and because I know that we are not able nor ready to defend ourselves against a sudden and formidable attack.

I write from a sense of duty, and from a conviction that the destruction of the British Empire would be a misfortune for Europe and a blow to civilisation throughout the world.

I take this course against my own interests and against the feeling of most of my political and many of my private friends.

I write in the "Daily Mail" in the hope of arousing the public from the fatal apathy and complacent optimism which blind them to the greatest peril the nation has ever been called upon to face.

At the present moment the whole country is in a ferment about the Budget, and the Peers, and the Election. It seems sheer criminal lunacy to waste time and strength in chasing such political bubbles when the existence of the Empire is threatened by so brave and powerful and indefatigable a nation as Germany.

The public do not realise the gravity of the German menace.

Serious warnings have been uttered publicly by Mr. Asquith, by Mr. Balfour, by Sir Edward Grey, by Lord Lansdowne, by Lord Cromer, and by Lord Roberts. But these warnings have not been sufficiently gross nor sufficiently explicit to be understanded of the people. They have not been forgotten in the national excitement over the Stansfield case, the football matches, and the terrific struggle as to whether the Duke shall pay a half-penny tax on coal it upon their neighbours.

The Empire is in danger, but the people do not believe it. They have been taught to regard the German menace as a wild scare of invasion, and they believe the Navy can protect them while they make their money or take their ease.

But the danger of invasion is not the greatest, nor the only danger; and the strongest Navy in the world could not save us from disaster should the lowering war clouds break before we are prepared.

Invasion is not the greatest danger; is not the nearest danger; there is a greater danger, and a nearer, from which the Navy alone, however powerful and gallant, could not deliver us.

But what motive can the Germans have for attacking us; and how can they attack us except upon the sea?

Let us consider these two questions.

What motive can the Germans have for attacking us?

What motive had they for attacking Denmark in 1864? What motive had they for attacking Austria in 1866? What motive for attacking France in 1870?

Germany is preparing to attack us because we stand in the way of her ambitions.

The ambition of the Pan-Germans, who are the war party, who are the masters of Germany, is no new thing in world-history; it is a very old thing, as old as it is evil. For the Pan-Germanic ambition is the ambition for Empire, the ambition to dominate and exploit the world. It is the old, old lust for power and glory, the old, old greed for trade and wealth.

World domination, conquest! That was the dream of the kings of Persia, of Greece, of Rome, of Spain, of France, and Russia. It is the dream of Germany to-day.

What motive can Germany have for attacking Britain? Nearly every German could tell us, if he would. Every public man in America, France, Italy, and Russia could answer the question. We have been told over and over again by speakers and writers in Germany why Germany should and will attack us.

A motive! What has caused most of the great wars recorded in history? Ambition and greed the lust for glory and wealth and power.

Why should Germany attack Britain?

The population of Germany is rapidly increasing. Germany needs Colonies. Britain has taken all the Colonies worth having. Britain holds India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Egypt, and the most desirable parts of Africa.

Germany is hungry for trade and for influence in distant seas. Britain holds fortresses and coaling stations all over the earth: Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, Cape Town, the West Indies, and many others.

If we glance at a map we find the North Sea exit threatened by Dover and the Mediterranean entrance threatened by Gibraltar.

Germany sorely needs more ports, a greater seaboard. Belgium and Holland would be to her invaluable: the integrity of Belgium and Holland is guaranteed by Britain and France. How many wars has Russia waged in her efforts to gain access to the sea?

Germany and Britain are keen commercial rivals. How many wars have been caused by commercial jealousy? A year ago the "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung," boasting of the growth of German trade, concluded with the following significant words :—

Germany is gaining more and more ground, and hems in the other countries in an increasing degree. And the natural result of commercial competition is political antagonism.

The "National Defence Magazine" for October last quotes from an article which appeared in the "Standard" as far back as July, 1907. The following passage is worth repeating here :—

"German policy," writes Gegierangerat Martin, "does not now aim at incorporating the Baltic provinces of Russia and Russian Poland in the German Empire, nor does it aim at bringing about a closer relation between Germany and Austria-Hungary. German policy does not aim at establishing a German protectorate over European and Asiatic Turkey, nor at the addition of Holland and Belgium to the Federal German Empire. Nevertheless, all these changes will take place in our own time, within the next twenty or thirty years and no one in Germany will be able to arrest the inevitable trend of events. Germany will achieve her destiny without consciously pursuing these aims." England having realised that Germany will be driven by the course of events to expand in this direction and to this extent, and perceiving the extraordinary progress which the Germans are already making towards a world supremacy in commerce and politics, has adopted the deliberate policy of hampering German expansion at every possible point. Germany declares the author, will not wait till she is attacked or until the anti-German coalition is in a better position to dictate terms to her. She will strike out at the first sign that her interests and her national honour are menaced.

Germany will "strike out" as the first sign of danger. She regards world domination as her "destiny," and is ready to "strike out" for it. She has an army of four million men and a fleet second only to ours, and she will "strike out" with these. And Britain is regarded by her as the last barrier to the realisation of her destiny.

Why should Germany attack Britain?

Because Germany and Britain are commercial and political rivals: because Germany covets the trade, the Colonies, the influence, and the Empire which Britain now possesses, because Germany, having defeated France and made friends with Austria, and having no fear of Russia for some years to come feels that Britain is her only dangerous opponent.

Finally, and this I would say with emphasis, Germany will attack Britain because she knows herself to be strong, and because she believes that Britain, her rich and influential rival, has grown fat and impotent, and would fall an easy victim to a well-planned, resolute, and powerful attack.

The policy of Germany is the Bismarckian policy of deliberate and ruthless conquest, with world-dominion for its goal. The traditional policy of Britain is the expansion of the Empire and the maintenance of the balance of power in Europe.

It is not for the general good that any single power should dominate Europe. It would not be well that Britain, or France, or Italy, or Russia should dominate Europe. It would not be well that Germany should dominate Europe. It is desirable that Britain and France and Germany and Italy and Holland should be free and strong and independent. It is desirable that these nations should preserve their integrity, and should remain free to realise the genius of their peoples.

But in the pursuit of a quite lawful ambition the Pan-Germanic menace the freedom and the liberty of the British, and the French, and the Dane, and the Dutch. All Europe is to be Teutonised. We are all to be drilled and schooled and uniformed and taxed by Prussian officers, and the Emperor William II. is to rule us with a rod of iron.

That is the Pan-Germanic dream. That is the ambition which is driving Germany into a war of aggression against Britain.

But the British people do not believe it. The British people take little interest in foreign affairs, and less in military matters. The British people do not want to bother, they do not want to pay, they do not want to fight, and they regard as cranks the nuisances all who try to warn them of their peril.

The danger is very great, and is very near. It is greater and nearer than it was when I began to give warning of it, more than five years ago.

The public will not believe it; let us look at the evidence.

NO. II.—EVIDENCES OF GERMAN HOSTILITY.

Bismarck's famous declaration that the destinies of Germany were to be worked out not by votes and speeches, but by blood and iron, is the soul of the Pan-German policy. Let those who credit Germany with a lamb-like nature ponder that great phrase and weigh it in conjunction with the following historic facts.

In 1862 Bismarck became Prime Minister of Prussia. He immediately forced through the Reichstag an Army reorganisation scheme. Moltke and Von Roon reorganised the Army. In 1864 Prussia attacked Denmark and annexed Schleswig Holstein. This gave Kiel to Prussia. In 1866 Prussia attacked and defeated Austria, crushing the Austrians in six weeks and annexing Hanover, Hesse, and Nassau. In 1870 Bismarck altered the Ems telegram, and Prussia fought and defeated the French and annexed Alsace and Lorraine. The French paid also an indemnity of 200 millions. The result of this war was the formation of the German Empire, and the foundation of the largest and most scientific Army in Europe. Such was the policy of blood and iron.

Is there any reason to suppose that the nation which attacked Denmark, Austria and France would hesitate to attack us if their interests dictated the step, and they felt sure of victory?

Is Germany under William II. more humbler than Prussia under Bismarck?

There was the Kruger telegram. Was that, or was it not a hostile act against Britain? And there was the significant speech of the Emperor just afterwards, in which he said, "the Trident must be in our fist."

Then came the fierce outbreak of Anglophobia during the Boer War, and again the Emperor voiced the general feeling by saying:

We are in bitter need of a strong German Navy . . . . If the increased demand during the first years of my reign had not been continually refused to me . . . how differently should we be able to further our flourishing commerce and our interests overseas.

Then came the German Navy Bill, which laid the foundations of Germany's naval power. The preamble to that Bill was fairly suggestive, but said less than the Kaiser had said in a telegram to his brother: "I will never rest until I have raised the German Navy to the position which the German Army holds to-day." The premier position, that would reduce Great Britain to the position of a third-class Power.

But the Emperor's speeches were mild and pacific in comparison with the speeches of German statesmen, generals, admiral, and professors. Here is an extract from an article by the great German historian, Professor Treitschke :—

If our Empire has the courage to follow an independent Colonial policy such determination a collision of our interests and those of England is unavoidable. It was natural and logical that the new Great Power of Central Europe had to settle affairs with six Great Powers. We have settled our accounts with Austria Hungary, with France, and with Russia. The last settlement, the settlement with England, will probably be the longest and most difficult.

A year after the Boer War began Von der Goltz wrote in the "Deutsche Wehrzeitung" :—

The material foundations of our power are broad enough to warrant the thought of successful competition to British supremacy. Germany must meet this war with success—and must lose no time in making her preparations.

In how many novels, speeches, articles, and pamphlets have German soldiers and civilians declared the national hope and purpose, of destroying British naval supremacy and breaking up the British Empire? Their name is legion.

The national enthusiasm for Count Zeppelin arises mainly from the hope German war balloons may be able to destroy the British fleets and leave London open to an irresistible German invasion. As soon as does a German succeed in flying a hundred miles in any airship than the artists and writers of the Fatherland are busy with tales and pictures of German air fleets raining down destruction upon British squadrons.

In Germany as parrots and dovelike as British Liberals and Liber

...ically concentrated most of our naval strength in Home waters. The strategic base of our Navy to-day is the North Sea. When I began to write on the German menace five years ago we had no fleet in the North Sea. Couple together the German statement that the British Fleet must be weakened, and that by that time the German Fleet is always in the North Sea, and the fact that our naval power is based on the North Sea, and read the lesson. What do these things mean?

Five years ago our officials said that there was no need for the naval race at Rosyth. To-day that base is being constructed in some haste. Why?

The King and his councillors have strained every nerve to establish "entente" with Russia and with America, and have formed an "entente" with France and an alliance with Japan. Why? To isolate Germany, the country with whom we are on such cordial terms, the country whose intentions towards us are so eminently and pacific.

As I have said, Lord Roberts, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Balfour, and Sir Edward Grey have made speeches in which they have warned us of some impending danger. Who is in that danger? We are in no danger of attack by Russia, by France, by Italy, by America. By whom, then, are we so seriously menaced if not by Germany?

The more of us there is sufficient cause for anxiety as to German intentions in the facts within our own knowledge.

The Ministers and ex-Ministers of the King must in the nature of things possess knowledge which we lack, and they are anxious, and warn the country of impending dangers. Are we to believe that they are mistaken? Or is it reasonable to assume that the King's political, naval, and military advisers are better informed than the Labour members and Mr. Winston Churchill?

Very well, let us now consider the evidence of facts.

GERMAN COMMENT.

London, December 13.

In a forcible letter, which appeared in Friday's issue of the "Daily Mail," Mr. Robert Blatchford, the well known Socialist leader, claimed the hospitality of our columns to enable him to state his views with regard to the naval preparations now being made in Germany.

To-day, as we promised on Saturday, we begin the publication of Mr. Blatchford's articles, and the first one appears on the opposite page.

The public interest which has been aroused by the mere announcement of these articles can hardly be exaggerated. It is the most widely-discussed event in our experience of journalism. We have received a very great number of letters, of which we can hope to publish only a very small selection. The few which are provided below illustrate fairly the opinions expressed by our readers.

If our comments of the German newspapers may be taken as a guide, the interest felt in Germany is nearly as keen as in England. Our Berlin correspondent, whose telegram is appended, sends many typical criticisms from the German Press.

GERMAN OPINION.

Berlin, Dec. 12.

The interview with Mr. Blatchford in the "Daily Mail" yesterday, and the announcement of his forthcoming articles on the question "What about Germany?" are largely reproduced in the German Press.

Although the London telegrams containing this information are in most cases accompanied by violent abuse, which many German editors seem unable to avoid when discussing England, the English [illegible] "Daily Mail," it is evident that Mr. Blatchford's articles are eagerly awaited. His letters from Germany, expressing his hearty admiration of the German people, have been reproduced in hundreds of newspapers. However much the Pan-German journals revile him his unconcealed admiration of the Fatherland is calculated to acquit him of the suspicion that he is writing in any spirit of hostility to the people of the great German nation.

The "Kreuzzeitung," the principal Conservative organ, says:—

Mr. Blatchford's articles only deserve notice as a symptom of the [illegible] in English circles toward Germany and as a warning not to place too much confidence in the change of English opinion toward Germany which we were recently gratified to observe. Mr. Blatchford is a nobody. His sycophantic outpourings would amount to nothing if they did not appear in the "Daily Mail." They become important political documents the moment a great political party identifies itself with them.

There is a strong suspicion that the articles were ordered by the Unionist Party (!) from a Socialist writer to counteract the effect of the Liberal-Socialist [illegible] German public and preparations for war against Germany thereby become an essential part of the programme with which the Unionists hope to attain power and which must be carried out if they win.

The semi-official "Cologne Gazette" says:—

The "Daily Mail" has placed its columns at the disposal of Mr. Blatchford in order to cause an uproar on the eve of the election. If Germans ask, what the talk about the plans of the German war party means, the answer is that it belongs to the election campaign.

Mr. Blatchford's main purpose is to advocate universal military service. In the presence of the deeply disaffected spirit prevailing among the officers of the English Army over Mr. Haldane's Territorial scheme, it is altogether possible that the articles will exercise a certain influence.

The "Tageliche Rundschau" (Conservative) says:—

Mr. Blatchford, the ex-brushmaker, continues to make himself ridiculous in a dangerous way. Together with the announcement of his articles the "Daily Mail," in order to get more advertisement for itself and for its Socialist-Military Fatherland saviour, publishes a lengthy interview with him and description of his worthy person. We publish a few of the things which Blatchford had in his heart to show how the "Daily Mail" thinks it can allure its Englishmen.

Commenting on the statement in Mr. Blatchford's interview that Germans are not built like the Romans or the English, the "Neueste Nachrichten" (Conservative) says:—

The German nation is certainly not made of the timber from which these new Britons are built.

The "Berliner Mittag Zeitung" says:—

Mr. Blatchford is proceeding with his silly "revelations" over the terrible danger confronting England with the aid of the stalest Pan-German fairy tales.

MR. BLATCHFORD'S ARTICLES.

London, December 14.

In all quarters the leading topic of conversation is the publication of Mr. Blatchford's articles on the naval preparations now being made in Germany.

"Mr. Blatchford, as we have already explained, is probably the best known leader of English Socialism, and his attitude on this subject has been adopted as he has said, against his own interests and against the feeling of most of his political and many of his private friends. His second article is published on the opposite page to-day.

There is not so much German comment to-day, as many of the Berlin newspapers do not appear on Mondays, but our Berlin correspondent telegraphs an account of the debate in the Reichstag, where a solitary Radical member made a futile speech in favour of the reduction of armaments.

Our correspondent also forwards an account published in Berlin of a dinner party at which the Kaiser and his principal Ministers were present, and which is described by a German newspaper as "a real council of war."

Berlin, December 13.

Baron Von Schoen, the German Foreign Secretary, had invited twenty-six members of Reichstag, representing all the non-Socialist parties, to dine at his official residence, the "Glass Palace," in the Wilhelmstrasse, last evening. Yesterday morning according to statements which are published here, the Kaiser suddenly notified Baron Von Schoen that he was coming to dine with him in the evening.

It therefore became necessary to cancel the invitations to the Reichstag members. The dinner parties said to have consisted of the Kaiser and his suite Herr Von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor; Admiral Von Tirpitz, head of the Navy; General Von Heringen, the new War Ministers; and Herr Wermuth, the new Secretary of the Imperial Treasury.

The "Morgenpost" describes this suddenly assembled dinner as "a real council of war." To-night's official "North German Gazette" states that the guests included, "among others," the Chancellor and the War Minister.

GERMAN OPINION.

Berlin, December 14.

Mr. Blatchford's articles have already become one of the topics of the hour in Germany, and are being discussed at dinner tables and [illegible].

To-night's "Vorwarts Zeitung" publishes a summary of the first article from this morning's "Daily Mail," under the heading "A Political Well-poisoner" and says: "Mr. Blatchford has taken a very big mouthful. The appearance of his insane articles on the eve of the election, which must decide whether peaceable Free Trade, Liberals or warlike Protective Tariff Conservatives shall rule is significant—because the Conservatives inspired by Mr. Chamberlain, demand an increase of the Navy; for protection against Germany. That Mr. Blatchford's letters are not ineffective is proved by the communications which are reaching the "Daily Mail" from many prominent men."

The "Berliner Tageblatt" says: "The first of Mr. Blatchford's articles is exactly as maniacal as the phantasies of a Simon Pure or a political dilettante. The article is convincing evidence that ignorance is the mother of cheek. What Mr. Blatchford says about the plans of present-day Germans is so incredibly nonsensical that one must doubt his thinking capacity, and feel indignant with the "Daily Mail" for deliberately opening its columns to such idiotic mischief making."

The Neuesee "Nachrichten" says: "The dose of Mr. Blatchford's first article contains the un anny assurance that the next one will contain proofs of the writer's contentions. Who can blame German Ambassadors abroad for warning foreigners against such man-eaters as the Pan-Germans?"

The "Neue Hamburger Zeitung" says: "Mr. Blatchford's article is nonsense. It is reckless German baiting which reveals the great self-over-estimation of the writer."

THE CHANCELLOR'S "FACTS."

Solicitor's Letter to Mr. Lloyd George.

London, December 14.

His doctor being satisfied with his progress, Mr. Balfour left London yesterday afternoon for Whittingehame, East Lothian. He will keep in constant touch with the organisation of the campaign, but will rest as much as possible until he begins his series of speeches in January.

One of the most remarkable incidents of the Budget campaign is Mr. Burns's silence. Last night in support of his candidature, he addressed a meeting in Battersea, to which the Press was refused admission. Outside the building he was fiercely attacked by the local Socialists.

Mr. Lloyd George's speech at Carnarvon on December 9 has had an amusing sequel. In that utterance, as reported in the Press, he said the Marquis of Bute's castle in South Wales was rated at £924 per annum, while the tailor's shop opposite was rated at £23 higher every year. The owner of the shop in question has written to the "Daily Mail" to state that the rack rent is much less that £100 a year, and the assessment is less than £60 a year. The solicitor to the tenant has sent the following letter to Mr. Lloyd George:—

36, Castle-street, Cardiff
December 10, 1909.

Sir,—I have been consulted by Mr. Peter Hurst, of 25, Castle-street, Cardiff, tailor, with reference to a statement reported to have been made by you in the course of a speech at Carnarvon on the 9th instant, to the effect that the castle in Cardiff, belonging to the Marquis of Bute, was assessed to a valuation at £924 per annum, while the tailor's shop opposite was assessed at £947. This statement is absolutely without foundation, as my client's assessment is merely £40 per annum, and there appears to be no possibility of any intention on your part to refer to any other tailor's shop, as the business belonging to my client is the only one answering the description.

You can readily understand that the statement having been widely circulated is calculated to damage my client's business, and as a matter of fact some of his customers have already been led to believe that his charges are in proportion to the assessment alleged by you.

I must therefore ask you publicly to correct your statement at the earliest opportunity.—Yours truly, W. H. Davies.

To the Right Hon. D. Lloyd George, The Treasury, Whitehall, S. W.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Lloyd George will explain to the country how and where he obtained his remarkable "facts."

THE DUKE OF NORFOLK.

DISTRESSING LIES ABOUT HIS VAST INCOME.

The Duke of Norfolk in pursuance of the Peers' campaign in the country, addressed a huge meeting at Taunton last night.

"They say," he said, "that the House of Lords have committed suicide. Well, if we have committed suicide you need not trouble any more about us and if you come too our funeral we shall appreciate it. (Laughter.) If we have cut our throats and are dead and gone, why wrangle over our corpses? (More laughter, and a voice: "What about the whisky?") Yes, after you have waked us and buried us, I hope you will find the country will get on better without us but I am afraid you won't. (Cheers.) The question of suicide is to be decided at the forthcoming election. The doctors hold out hopes of possible recovery and so we will not put on mourning just yet." (Laughter.)

The Peers were determined to do their duty, even if they had to sacrifice their personal prerogative. They were not going to give up public life even if the House of Lords were broken up. "If you think so," observed the Duke, "you are jolly well mistaken." If they were no longer Peers, they would knock at the door of the House of Commons.

"There is one lie," he said, "an awful lie which appears in some paper and distresses me particularly. They assure me I have a vast income which I have never dreamt of in my wildest dreams—a colossal income which exists only in the absurd minds of those who write these letters to the papers."

THE LATE DAVAR OF SURAT.

Memorial Painting Unveiled.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, DECEMBER 30.

A most interesting ceremony took place to-day in the large hall of the Mody's Fire Temple, which was filled to overflowing, numbers having to stand in the verandah, when the large oil painting portraits of the late Khan Bahadur Davar Rustomjee Modi and Sirdar Davar Edulji Modi, the uncle and father respectively of the present Davar, the Honourable Sirdar Kaikhusro Modi, head of the Parsi community of Surat, were unveiled at the request of the leading Parsis by Mr. Manekji Hormasji Wadia of Bombay, the managing trustee of the Atash Behram Fire Temple, on the occasion of the third anniversary of the late Davar Edulji's death. The Jassan ceremony was performed by Shehenshi and Kadmi Dasturs and priests to whom silver coins were distributed. Most eulogistic and appreciative speeches were made by Mr. Pestanji Seth, Khan Bahadur Doctor Dossabhoy, Mr. Jehangirsha Taleyarkhan, Mr. Manekji Wadia and the Naib Dastur, Rustamji Sanjana of Bombay, and others. They also congratulated the Sirdar Davar on his nomination to the Legislative Council. Great enthusiasm prevailed when Mr. Wadia withdrew the curtains. The Sirdar Davar Kaikhusro Modi returned thanks in most feeling terms.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 30.

The mortality from plague is again on the increase. The total deaths from plague during the week ending 25th December were 6,559 against 7,737 seizures. Provincial figures show that deaths in the United Provinces were 3,200, Madras 54, Bengal 656, Bombay 602, Punjab 1,392, Burma 61 and the Central Provinces 498.

A DEPUTATION of the Hindu Sabha, Lahore, waited upon the Maharaja of Burdwan, and the Maharaja promised a contribution of Rs. 350 per month for the maintenance of a girls' school in Lahore, which the Sabha proposes to start. A similar deputation of the Sabha will wait upon the Maharaja of Durbhanga.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

Session at Rangoon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DECEMBER 29.

The All-India Mahomedan Educational Conference opened to-day, there being two meetings, one at 10 a.m. and the other at 2-30 p.m. Abdul Karim Jamal welcomed the guests and delegates from India and Upper Burma, and the Hon'ble Sir Mahomed Khan, the Raja of Mahmudabad, was elected President of the Conference.

In course of the presidential address, Sir Mahomed Khan pointed out that if wealthy Mahomedans, instead of bestowing money indiscriminately in the form of charity, helped their co-religionists by founding schools, they would confer enormous benefit upon their community. In connection with secondary education it was necessary that students should have a thorough grounding in the vernacular, otherwise they would never master English. He drew attention to the backwardness of Mahomedans in education and asked those present to rise to the occasion and subscribe for a Mahomedan University. The most backward provinces, where Government could not find suitable candidates or an opening for technical scholars are, the United Provinces and Burma. Personally, he would be much pleased if Mahomedans became a nation of shop-keepers, provided that they attained the standard of progress of Englishmen. He concluded by referring to what was of greatest importance, viz., uniformity of a moral ideal and by asking them not to rest contented with a partial fulfilment, always bearing in mind that sound criticism was a great aid towards ensuring better administration.

The Lieutenant-Governor and Sir Charles Fox were present amongst a large assembly of some seven hundred delegates and other Mahomedans. Sir Herbert White, in a brief speech, at the close of the first meeting, wished the Conference every success.

RANGOON, DECEMBER 30

At the second sitting of the all-India Mahomedan Educational Conference, a number of resolutions were passed expressing the gratitude of the Conference to H. H. the Begum of Bhopal for the princely grants sanctioned by her for the Conference; offering its grateful thanks on behalf of the whole Mahomedan community to the several Chiefs and nobles for their permanent grants and to the Mir of Khairpur for his princely grant to the M. A. O. College and to Abdul Karim Sahib Jamal for the liberal donation to the same Institution. The last resolution thanked H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir for his benevolent proposal to found a Technical and Industrial College in memory of the late Raja Sir Amar Singh, requesting the College to be established at Srinagar and Mahomedans to be given a responsible share in the teaching staff thereof, with a view to persuade the Mahomedan children to avail to themselves of the benefits afforded by technical education.

RANGOON, DECEMBER 30.

At the third sitting of the All-India Mahomedan Educationol Conference to-day a number of resolutions have passed in connection with schools, both primary and secondary. The attendance was as large as yesterday. Amongst others the following resolutions were unanimously carried:—

To institute a regular movement of local Committees with a view to induce parents to send children to public schools that Mahomedan boarding houses be opened near Government High Schools and arrangements regarding residence, board and discipline under the supervision of Head-masters of respective Government High Schools should be made on lines of the Aligarh College boarding houses.

That one of two officers attached to every district in the Punjab, the United Provinces, Eastern Bengal, and Bombay, viz., a District Inspector and an Asst. District Inspector should always be Mahomedan.

That it is highly desirable, either the Headmaster or the Assistant Headmaster of every Normal School be Mahomedan, Local Committees should take steps to make arrangements for imparting religious instruction to Mahomedan students in Government schools, and to remove the anxiety Mahomedans feel in respect of results of University examinations it is desirable that a sufficient number of Mahomedans be included amongst examiners. In Kashmir State where Mahomedans constitute about 80 per cent. of the whole population the number Mahomedan teachers and students in States schools is insignificantly small. This Conference deems it necessary to approach His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Kashmir with a view to request him to reasonably raise the number of Mahomedan teachers in such schools. To promote education amongst his Mahomedan subjects and to enhance the number of Mahomedan students the Conference also thinks it proper that Mahomedans be given a proper share in the inspection staff of the Educational department and that special scholarships be offered by State to Mahomedan students.

At the fourth sitting to-day the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

In order to watch and attend to present educational needs of Mahomedans in Burma, this Conference realizes the urgent necessity of a Committee which, keeping in mind the principles to be observed in the education of Mahomedans of Burma, should make it its business to watch the educational progress of Mahomedans and give useful advice to Government as well as to the department of Education in matters educational. This Committee should consist of picked representatives of different classes of the Mahomedans of Burma who are well aware of, and sufficiently interested in, the national aims and aspirations.

In the opinion of this Conference it is highly desirable that the Mahomedans of Burma should take a real interest in, and assist the already existing Educational Committee of the Anjuman-i-Talime Muslman-e-Burma which was established under the Presidentship of Sir Charles Fox.

This Conference proposes that besides literary instruction, Mahomedans should also pay special attention to Commercial and Industrial education and should take the greatest part in it; to secure this object, funds should be raised to offer necessary scholarships for Commercial and Industrial education. This fund ought to be placed under the management of a provincial Conferences.

This Conference respectfully requests the Government of Burma to kindly appoint in the Educational Syndicate at least two educated Mahomedans, well acquainted with Urdu literature, so that difficulties may be avoided in respect of examinations, etc.

An Advisory Council has recently been established by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India with a view to assist and look after Indian students proceeding to or staying in England. Dr. T. W. Arnold has been appointed Educational Advisor. This Conference regards this arrangement as highly beneficial for India and considers it to have met a long-felt want.

The Conference hereby expressed its thorough confidence in Mr. Arnold and is prepared and quite willing to co-operate in this business through its Central Standing Committee.

THEOSOPHICAL CONVENTION.

Encouragement of Education.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, DECEMBER 29.

At the Theosophical Society's Convention meeting this morning the following resolution, moved by Mr. Arundale of the Hindu College was adopted:—

"That this Convention suggests to the Council of the Theosophical Society the order of service that it should (1) from an education Sub-Committee among of its members at headquarters to watch and advise on educational activity throughout the country, (2) to divide India into education inspection areas and to appoint as far as possible to each a qualified member of the Theosophical Society, whose special duty it shall be to act as adviser, organiser and lecturer with respect to education in the area to which he is appointed and to report on the nature of his work at the ensuing Convention.

"That the T. S., in Convention assembled, recognising the supreme importance of education, religious and secular, in the preparation of nations and of individuals for the path of service to humanity, urges upon all the "Lodges" of the T. S. throughout the country, the necessity of including educational activity in their programme of theosophic work.

"That Provincial Secretaries and other theosophic workers be requested to encourage by all means in their power an active interest in educational work on the part of the "Lodge" within their jurisdiction and to pay special attention to the educational aspect of theosophic work during their periodic tour.

"That this Convention urges on all "Lodges" the necessity of taking active steps to promote primary, including religious and moral, education in their respective districts.

"That this Convention respectfully requests the Director-General of Public Instruction to set aside half an hour twice a week within school houses for religious and moral instruction wherever a religious community provides a teacher.

"That this Convention draws the attention of the T. S. order of service to the necessity of supplying good literature to the jails and sending visitors to them and bestowing special care on juvenile criminals, and of introducting the probation system and children's Courts into India."

ALLEGED MURDER OF AN OLD LADY.

Strangled in her Bed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, DECEMBER 29.

Early this morning the body of Miss Cropley, aged 73, an old resident of Bangalore, was found in bed in the house owned by her on Tank Road and circumstances point out foul play.

Miss Cropley, since the death of her two sisters, lived for many years by herself in her own bungalow. She was said to possess considerable money, jewels, etc. She had two servants, a woman and a man. The former states she left the mistress at 5 o'clock yesterday well, but on return in the morning found the doors open and her mistress dead, when she raised an alarm. On neighbours arriving they found evident signs that everything in the house had been ransacked, apparently in the search of money and jewellery. The body of Miss Cropley was found lying on her back in night dress, covered up, but a corner of the sheet was twisted round deceased's neck there; was the mark of a wound on the right side of the neck. The end of the sheet twisted round her neck bore marks of dirty fingers. Everything points to the lady having been strangled in her bed and the house turned inside out in search for valuables. The outer door of the verandah was found open and a pane of glass broken, evidently with the object of drawing the bolt and obtaining an entrance.

An inquest has been held, Mr. C. L. Bidie, District Superintendent of Police, was present and the body was sent to the Lady Curzon Hospital, from a post mortem examination. There is no clue so far to the perpetrator of the deed.

A POSTMASTER IN TROUBLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MANIKGANJI, DECEMBER 29.

Babu Gopal Chandra Neogi, Postmaster, Baira, was brought here yesterday under arrest, being charged with breach of trust under Section 409 I. P. C. He has been released on a bail of Rs. 300. The case arises out of two deposits in a Savings Bank pass book while the accused was Postmaster of Singair.

POLLARD'S LILLIPUTIANS—"IN TOWN."

The popular musical comedy, "In Town," was produced last night for the first time at the Empire Theatre, by the Pollard's Lilliputian Opera Company, in the presence of an audience that was regrettably small in view of the excellence of the performances which was of such a meritorious nature that it comes as a surprise that the management should have kept it till the end of the week. A very pleasing feature of the playing of this clever combination is the evident pleasure and enjoyment taken by the juveniles in their work. "In Town" is divided into two acts, which take place in the vestibule of the Hotel Caravanseria and the green-room of the Ambigaity Theatre respectively. The almost absence of plot in the musical comedy is amply compensated for by the wealth of the musical numbers, and the many opportunities afforded for introducing laughable comedy business. Master Freddy Heintz was the Captain Coddington of the production, and gave further unmistakable proofs of his versatility as an actor and vocalist. Master Charles Donaghey and John Heintz—who are both born comedians—have capital parts as Reuben Samuel Hopkins and Hoffman. Miss Irene Finlay gave a good account of herself as Lord Claudeden, Miss Ivy Pollard was a quaint and dainty little Flo Fanshawe, and Miss Rose McGorlick as Kitty Hetherton, acted in charming style. The parts of Duke of Duffshire (Master Leslie Donaghey), Duchess of Duffshire (Clara McGorlick), Lady Gwendolins Kincaddie (Ethel Naylor), and others were well and satisfactorily filled. Master John Heintz, Miss Irene Finlay and Master Freddie Heintz scored a huge success in the trio song and variety dance, "Mine Did" Holding the wire for you solo by Miss Rose McGorlick, and chorus by the company, was a gem of brilliancy and harmony. In "Goozie Woozie" a catchy and melodious piece of singing, by Miss Ivy Pollard, Master Johnnie Heintz, and a chorus of the Ambiguity girls, a novelty was introduced by a member of the company singing and acting the chorus and refrain while walking down the floor of the theatre among the audience towards the stage. Encore after encore followed this song, which gave some of the juveniles capital opportunities for really good comedy work, which were taken full advantage of a coster song, by the brothers Heintz, Misses Ivy and Merle Pollard, was deservedly encored again and again. A dainty butterfly dance, by Miss Ivy Pollard and the "Widow's Pas de Trois," were also very effective and clever type of speciality dancing.

To-night "A Gaiety Girl," will be the attraction, this according to the Calcutta papers is considered the best of all the Pollard's productions. To-morrow afternoon at 5 o'clock a Matinee performance of Florodora will be given when children will be admitted half price. To-morrow night (New Year's Night) "Sketchy Bits" will be presented. The Box Plan is at Rose and Co's.

THE NEW BOMBAY COUNCIL.

Rules for Conducting Business.

The following Rules for the discussion of matters of general public interest at meetings of the Legislative Council are published:—

1. In these rules—
(1) "President" means—
(a) the Governor, or
(b) the Vice-President appointed by the Governor under section 4 of the Indian Councils Act, 1909, or
(c) the member appointed to preside under rule 26.

(2) "Member in charge" means the member of the Council of the Governor to whom is allotted the business of the Department of the Government of Bombay to which the subject under discussion belongs and includes any member to whom such member in charge may delegate any function assigned to him under these rules; and

(3) "Secretary" means the officers holding the appointment of Assistant to the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs; but all the acts which the Secretary is required or authorised to do by these rules may be done by the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs or by a Secretary, Under Secretary or Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

MATTERS OPEN TO DISCUSSION.

2. Any matter of general public interest may be discussed in Council subject to the following conditions and restrictions:

3. No such discussion shall be permitted in regard to any of the following subjects, namely:—
(a) any subject removed from the cognizance of the Legislative Council of the Governor by section 43 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861; or
(b) any matter affecting the relations of His Majesty's Government, or of the Governor General in Council, or of the Governor in Council with any Foreign State or any Native State in India, or relating to the internal affairs of any such Native State;
(c) except with the sanction of the Governor, any matter which is the subject of discussion between the Governor General in Council or the Secretary of State and the Local Government; or
(d) any matter under adjudication by a Court of Law having jurisdiction in any part of His Majesty's dominions.

RESOLUTIONS.

4. Subject to the restriction contained in rule 3 any member may move a resolution relating to a matter of general public interest:

Provided that no resolution shall be moved which does not comply with the following conditions, namely:—

(a) it shall be in the form of a specific recommendation addressed to the Governor in Council;

(b) it shall be clearly and precisely expressed and shall raise a definite issue;

(c) it shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions or defamatory statements, nor shall it refer to the conduct or character of persons except in their official or public capacity.

5. A member who wishes to move a resolution shall give notice in writing to the Secretary at least ten clear days before the meeting of the Council at which he desires to move the same and shall, together with the notice, submit a copy of the resolution which he wishes to move:

Provided that the President may allow a resolution to be moved with shorter notice than ten days, and may, in any case, require longer notice or may extend the time for moving the resolution.

6. (1) The Secretary shall submit every resolution of which notice has been given to him in accordance with rule 5 to the President, who may either admit it or, when any resolution is not framed in accordance with rule 4, cause it to be returned to the member concerned for the purpose of amendment.

(2) If the member does not, within such time as the President may fix in this behalf, re-submit the resolution duly amended, the resolution shall be deemed to have been withdrawn.

7. The President may disallow any resolution or part of a resolution without giving any reason therefor other than that in his opinion it cannot be moved consistently with the public interest or that it should be moved in the Legislative Council of another Local Government or of the Governor General.

8. (1) No discussion in Council shall be permitted in respect of any order of the President under rule 7.

(2) A resolution that has been disallowed shall not be entered in the proceedings of the Council.

9. Resolutions admitted by the President shall be entered in the list of business of the meeting in order of priority, which shall be determined by ballot to be held by the Secretary at such time and place as the President may direct:

Provided that the President may give priority to any resolution which he may consider to be of urgent public interest, or postpone the moving of any resolution.

DISCUSSION OF RESOLUTIONS.

10. The discussion of resolutions shall take place after all the other business of the meeting has been concluded.

11. (1) After the mover of a resolution has spoken other members may speak to the motion in such order as the President may direct, and thereafter the mover may speak once by way of reply.

(2) No member other than the mover and the member in charge shall speak more than once to any motion except, with the permission of the President, for the purpose of making an explanation.

12. No speech, except with the permission of the President, shall exceed fifteen minutes in duration:

Provided that a mover of the resolution, when moving the same, and the member in charge may speak for thirty minutes.

13. (1) Every member shall speak from his place shall rise when he speaks and shall address the chair.

(2) If at any time the President rises, any member speaking shall immediately resume his seat.

14. Any member may send his speech in print to the Secretary not less than two clear days before the day fixed for the discussion of a resolution, with as many copies as there are members, and the Secretary shall cause one of such copies to be supplied to every member.

15. The discussion of a resolution shall be limited to the subject of the resolution, and shall not extend to any matter as to which a resolution may not be moved.

16. When a resolution is under discussion any member may, subject to all the conditions and restrictions relating to resolutions specified in rules 3 and 4, move an amendment to such resolution:

Provided that a purely negative amendment may not be moved.

17. A member who has moved a resolution or an amendment of a resolution may withdraw the same unless some member desires that it be put to the vote.

18. When, in the opinion of the President, a resolution and any amendment thereto have been sufficiently discussed he may close the discussion by calling upon the mover to reply and the member in charge to submit any final observations which he may wish to make:

Provided that the President may in all cases address the Council before putting the question to the vote.

19. (1) When an amendment to any resolution is moved, or when two or more such amendments are moved, the President shall, before taking the sense of the Council thereon, state or read to the Council the terms of the original motion and of the amendment or amendments proposed.

(2) It shall be in the discretion of the President to put first to the vote either the original motion or any of the amendments which may have been brought forward.

20. If any resolution involves many points, the President at his discretion may divide it, so that each point may be determined separately.

21. (1) Every question shall be resolved in the affirmative or in the negative according to the majority of votes.

(2) Votes may be taken by voices or by division and shall be taken by division if any member so desires.

(3) The President shall determine the method of taking votes by division.

GENERAL

22. The President may assign such time as with due regard to the public interest, he may consider reasonable for the discussion of resolutions or of any particular resolution; every resolution which shall not have been put to the vote within the time so assigned shall be considered to have been withdrawn.

23. Every resolution, if carried, shall have effect only as a recommendation to the Governor in Council.

24. When a question has been discussed at a meeting of the Council or when a resolution has been disallowed under rule 7 or withdrawn under rule 17 no resolution or amendment raising substantially the same question shall be moved within one year.

25. (1) The President shall preserve order, and all points of order shall be decided by him.

(2) No discussion on any point of order shall be allowed unless the President shall think fit to take the opinion of the Council thereon.

(3) Any member may at any time submit a point of order to the decision of the President.

(4) The President shall have all powers necessary for the purpose of enforcing his decisions.

26. The Governor may appoint a member of the Council to preside in his place, or in that of the Vice-President, on any occasion on which a matter of general public interest is discussed in the Council.

27. The President, for sufficient reason, may suspend any of the foregoing rules.

THE ASKING OF QUESTIONS.

The following "Rules for the asking of Questions" at meetings of the Legislative Council are made:—

2. Any question may be asked by any member subject to the following conditions and restrictions.

3. No question shall be permitted in regard to any of the following subjects, namely:—

(a) any matter affecting the relations of His Majesty's Government or of the Governor General in Council or of the Governor in Council with any Foreign State or any Native State in India or relating to the internal affairs of any such Native State, or

(b) any matter under adjudication by a Court of Law having jurisdiction in any part of His Majesty's dominions.

4. No question shall be asked unless it complies with the following conditions, namely:—

(a) it shall be so framed as to be merely a request for information,

(b) it shall not be of excessive length,

(c) it shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions, or defamatory statements, nor shall it refer to the conduct or character of persons except in their official or public capacity, and

(d) it shall not ask for an expression of an opinion or the solution of a hypothetical proposition.

5. In matters which are or have been the subject of controversy between the Governor General in Council or the Secretary of State and the Local Government no question shall be asked except as to matters of fact, and the answer shall be confined to a statement of facts.

6. A member who wishes to ask a question shall give notice in writing to the Secretary at least ten clear days before the meeting of the Council at which he desires to put the question and shall, together with the notice, submit a copy of the question, which he wishes to ask:

Provided that the president may allow a question to be put with shorter notice than ten days and may in any case require longer notice or may extend the time for answering a question.

7. The President may disallow any question, or any part of a question without giving any reason therefore other than that in his opinion it cannot be answered consistently with the public interests or that it should be put in the Legislative Council of another Local Government or of the Governor General.

8. No discussion in Council shall be permitted in respect of any order of the President under rule 7.

9. Questions which have been allowed shall be entered in the list of business for the day and shall be put in the order in which they stand in the list before any other business is entered upon at the meeting.

Provided that the President may allow a question to be moved with shorter notice than ten days, and may, in any case, require longer notice or may extend the time for moving the resolution.

10. Question shall be put and answers given in such manner as the President may in his discretion determine.

11. Any member who has asked a question may put a supplementary question for the purpose of further elucidating any matter of fact regarding which a request for information has been made in his original question.

12. The member in charge may decline to answer a supplementary question without notice, in which case the supplementary question may be put only in the form of a fresh question at a subsequent meeting of the Council.

13. These rules, except rule 6, apply also to supplementary questions:

Provided that the President may disallow any supplementary question without giving any reason therefor.

14. The President may rule that an answer to a question in the list of business for the day shall be given on the ground of public interest even though the question may have been withdrawn.

15. No discussion shall be permitted in respect of any question or answer.

16. All questions asked and the answers given shall be entered in the proceedings of the Council:

Provided that no question which has been disallowed by the President shall be so entered.

17. The President may assign such time as, with due regard to the public interests, he may consider reasonable for the putting and answering of questions.

The Advocate General has been nominated by His Excellency the Governor to be an Additional Member of the Legislative Council.

Meherban Narayanrao Govind alias Babasaheb Ghorpade, Jaghirdar of Ichalkaranji, has been elected to be an Additional Member of the Legislative Council by the Sardars of the Deccan.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. P. J. Mead, I. C. S., to act as Collector of Bombay, Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, Registrar of Bombay and Commissioner for the purposes of the Income Tax Act for the Town and Island of Bombay, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. G. W. Hatch, I. C. S., or pending further orders.

Mr. P. B. Haigh, I. C. S., to hold charge of the office of Collector of Bombay with attached duties referred to above from the date of departure of Mr. G. W. Hatch, I. C. S., pending the arrival of Mr. P. J. Mead, I. C. S., or further orders.

Mr. N. B. Divatia to act as Collector of Ratnagiri and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Ratnagiri District, from the date of departure of Mr. A. F. Masonochie, I. C. S., pending the arrival of Mr. J. Ghosal, I. C. S., or further orders.

Mr. G. S. Hardy, I. C. S., passed an examination in Hindustani on 6th December.

The following appointments are made as a temporary measure with effect from the 5th January—The Reverend F. W. M. Hamerton to be Domestic Chaplain to the Right Reverend the Bishop of Bombay and the Reverend P. R. Briton to do duty at the Presidency.

Captain G. P. Stephen, M. B., I. M. S., was appointed to act as Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery, Grant Medical College, Bombay, with effect from 1st October.

On return from leave Mr. L. M. Bose, M. Inst. C. E., is posted to the Kaira and Panch Mahals District. On relief by Mr. Bose, Mr. C. T. Hansoti, L. C. E., is transferred to the Surat and Broach District, Mr. A. B. DeSouza, L. C. E., remaining as an Assistant Engineer in the Northern Division.

LORD AND LADY MINTO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 30.

There will be a Concert at Government House on 20th January in aid of Lady Minto Nursing Association. Dinner parties on 6th and 11th January, and a dance on 18th January. At the dinner party of the 6th, certain presentations will be made informally.

Colonel Nawab Abaidulla Khan, Hon. A. D. C., to the Viceroy arrived in Calcutta to-day and will be a guest at Government House. The Viceroy, and Lady Minto and a party from Government House were present at the final of Polo tournament this afternoon.

Lady Minto will visit the Medical College and Eden Hospital on 5th and the Victoria Dufferin and Mayo Hospitals on 7th and the Presidency General Hospital on 18th January.

SUICIDE OF A SOLDIER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DECEMBER 29.

Private Glostick, of the 77th R. G. A., committed suicide at Syrian, the other day, while in a state of insanity. The deceased lost his reason and demanded a razor with which he cut his throat. He was promptly seized and taken out of barracks evidently towards the hospital, when he broke loose and is said to have sprung into the river. The body has not been recovered yet.

SPORTING NEWS

BOMBAY HUNT

The appointment yesterday was at the Bandra Club, when there was a large attendance including several ladies. The morning was very chilly, but there was only a slight dew and the air was clear and not muggy; the clouds on the horizon over the hills were responsible for the daylight making its appearance considerably later than usual and the usual semi-darkness that hounds moved off in the dark. Drawing in the direction of Chuchla a jackal was found which led the way across the whole length of the Melon ground. The going over this stretch of ground is terribly bad and it is astonishing how horses pick their way over the deep cracks without coming down. Actually, however, very little accident occurs whilst galloping over this part of the country and it has been proved that the safest plan is to "leave it to the horse." The field got safely over this notorious spot in the bad light this morning to find hounds slightly at fault on the edge of Caleens Tank, which is fairly full of water and working to the right however the pack drove into their quarry from the difficulties of the kitchen vegetable gardens and the deep irrigation channels which lead to them from the tank. These deep ditches prove formidable obstacles to many horses and it is humorously remembered of a certain sportsman some years ago [illegible] this morning ended in his endeavouring to get his [illegible] to cross one of them. The jackal then ran past the Regimental parade ground [illegible] over into the compound beside which the [illegible] point races were started last year, but [illegible] unattled out back again by the pack which [illegible] apparently close at his brush. From here [illegible] his point for the backwater near the [illegible] bridge, but on reaching the water he turned [illegible] along the edge

BY THE WAY.

NATAL'S UNIVERSITY.

The movement for the establishment of a University College in Natal has now taken definite shape, and the terms of the foundation are embodied in a Bill published in the "Natal Government Gazette." Instruction is to be given in literature, law, science and art, and other studies; and the course of studies shall be such as many from time to time be prescribed by the Cape of Good Hope University. The control of the College is vested in a Council of fifteen, of whom five are nominated by the Governor of the Colony. Designs for the University buildings have already been called for from South African architects, and the Agent-General in London has sent out numerous applications, he has received from candidates for the Professorial Chairs, five in number, each of the annual value of £600. Several strong applications have been received from graduates of English and Scottish Universities, and the Agent-General hopes to be able to announce the result to applicants before Christmas.

WHERE RATES ARE HIGH.

The annual article on the rates levied in a large number of towns of the United Kingdom has been issued and reveals some high charges in numerous places. Norwich and East Ham stand first, with rates of 9s. 11d. in the £ each; Wolverhampton takes 9s. 6d., Middlesbrough and Swansea each 9s. 4d., West Ham and Preston each 9s. 2d. Other towns (in alphabetical order) run thus: Batley 8s. 6d., Bradford 8s. 3d., Bristol 9s. 1d., Dewsbury 8s. 8d., Leeds 8s. 10d., Manchester 8s. 6 1-2d., Merthyr Tydvil 8s. 7d., Rotherham 9s., Stockton-on-Tees 9s., Wakefield 8s. 10d.

WHERE RATES ARE LOW.

Oxford, with 4s. 6d. in the £, has the lowest rate of any large town. Places with charges amounting to 5s. and under 6s. are Bournemouth, Lancaster (5s. 9d.), Barrow-in-Furness, Blackpool, Darlington, Eastbourne, and Southport. Several of the towns make a profit out of municipal undertakings, the largest amount being set down to Macclesfield, the profit there being equal to 1s. 5 1-2d in the rating charge.

THE "SMITHS" OF IRELAND.

One feat in the Report of the Registrar-General for Ireland is calculated to surprise the average Englishman. The 33,700 "Smiths" of Ireland, we learn, outnumber the "O'Briens" by 300. It should make Ireland more so. For there is the story of Smith O'Brien, the leader of the "Young Irelanders." Smith O'Brien was educated in England, lost his accent, and returned to Ireland with stiff and formal manners. Indeed, he was as little like an Irishman as Alf Smith of Leicester. "What do you think of Smith O'Brien?" one of his revolutionary followers was asked. "Well, to tell you the truth, I think the amalgam awfully mixed," was the reply; "there's too much of the Smith and too little of the O'Brien."

LONDON'S IMMUNITY FROM FLEAS.

At the last meeting of the Quekett Microscopical Club, a remarkable statement was made by the president (Professor E. A. Minchin, F. Z. S.) with reference to London's apparent immunity from fleas. Mr. Minchin has, for some time, been experimenting on the transmission to the common rat by means of fleas of those microscopic disease-conveying protozoa called trypanosomes. To carry on his investigations, he required a considerable number of fleas, but notwithstanding that he offered a shilling for each flea, he was unable to get any in London. However, being convinced that British-born fleas were not altogether extinct, he made known his wants outside the Metropolis, and at last secured an "adequate supply" of Pulex irritans from the country of Norfolk. Perhaps this is less a proof of a flealess London than a tribute to the skill of the people of Norfolk in bagging this most elusive of all parasitic insects.

POSITIONS IN JAPAN.

Inquiries are frequently received by the British Consular authorities in Japan from British subjects in various parts of the Empire as to the possibility of obtaining employment in that country. Ladies ask for positions as governesses, typists, teachers, etc. while men's requests vary from clerical work to semi-technical employment on railways, docks, etc. The Consular authorities now state that positions obtainable by casual applicants are few and far between, and when obtained are often not very desirable. Amongst Japanese departments, firms, and families, the great differences of language clothing, mode of living, etc., makes the employment of foreigners naturally a matter of difficulty, not to mention the fact that such foreigners cannot live on the same low rates of remuneration that Japanese can.

DISADVANTAGES.

Positions in Japan in many cases have, the Acting Consul adds, disadvantages. A position as a teacher, for instance, might involve a residence in the interior, where ignorance of the language and customs and the difference of national habits involve more or less discomfort. Speaking generally, it may be said that persons should not seek positions in Japan unless they have a certainty of a good salary for a considerable period, or unless they are certain that a stay of several years, there will not prevent them from picking up the threads of their former employment on returning to their own country, and in no case should persons go to Japan on the chance of finding employment unless provided with adequate funds to return should the visit prove a failure.

THE OBER AMMERGAU PASSION PLAY.

The next performance of the Passion Play at Ober Ammergau takes place in 1910. Some interesting facts concerning the origin of the performance as now given are set forth in a little book, "Ober Ammergau and its Passion Play," by Edith Milner, just issued by Ben Johnson and Co., York. After the Thirty Years' War plague broke out in Germany and devastated many towns and villages. At Ober Ammergau there was scarcely a home where one, at least, was not dead. Then the people who had escaped infection came to their priest and begged him, as the favoured people did Moses of old, to stand between their dead and their living. To God's house they followed the venerable man, and there, before the altar, they vowed a solemn vow that if God would hear their prayer they would revive the old practice of giving the story of Christ's last days on earth, to be performed by living men and women. The plague was stayed, and the people fulfilled their vow.

THE MUSIC.

The music of the Passion Play as it exists to-day, by Rochus Dedler, who was born in 1779. He was a native of Ober Ammergau and possessed for a time a high degree of learning. All the original music was burned in 1817. Dedler immediately created new music, which is used at the present time. The orchestral music Miss Milner considers decidedly unique. The band patrols the town before each performance, and then the performers take their places in the theatre and give the overture.

THE PROLOGUE.

The text of the play was remodelled in 1850 by the priest of the parish, Aloise Daisenberger; but he did not presume to change the text of the songs composed by Othmar Weiss in 1811. The words of the Prologue, Miss Milner says, cannot be adequately translated, but she gives the following rendering:

Cast thy pride down in holy wonder,
O race of man, bowed down beneath the curse of God.
Let peace come down for thee, and grace from Zion.
Not for ever shall his anger last,
Though deep his wrong and just his wrath.
The Lord God speaks: "'Tis not
The sinner's death I wish. I will
Forgive and he shall live.
The Son Himself—the offered sacrifice—
By His own Will, and the world
From sin is purged.
Praise and thanks we offer Thee,
O everlasting God."

The performance of the play every ten years is still looked upon by the inhabitants as a binding duty as well as a high privilege.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

Apart from their interest as quaint and beautifully dressed dolls, such a national collection as that which has now been gathered together and is on permanent exhibition in Paris is a valuable record of picturesque peasant and colonial costumes, which are rapidly giving place to the more conventional garb of the great cities. The dolls, which now number 460, belong to the State and have been exhibited at the Musee Pedagogique, Rue Gay Lussac, from which it has been proposed to move them to the Pavillon de Marsan. The collection was begun nearly twenty years ago by Mlle. Marie Koenig, and nearly all of them are typical of peasant, historical, or colonial costumes.

THE QUEEN WHO BECAME A NUN.

Most of them have been made in the schools of the district they represent, and where no particular local costume existed dolls have been dressed in historical costumes of the region. An interesting account of sixty of them has just been published "Musee de Poupees" in which Mlle. Koenig relates some pretty story or legend about each of them. Among the historical specimens comes St. Radegon de from Poitiers. She was a queen in the sixth century and is represented in a Byzantine costume with robes embroidered with Greek crosses studded with precious stones. Captured as a child in Germany she was brought as a prisoner to Clothaire, who educated her to be his queen. She was however, of too religious a disposition for the Court of this somewhat ferocious monarch, and when he killed her brother she ran away to the only refuge that offered in those days. She founded a convent of which the rule was very strict and in which she herself shared in the duties of cooking and the daily tasks. She moreover, is said to have translated with her companions the Holy Scriptures. Her tomb in the church at Poitiers, named after her is a place of pilgrimage. The bride of Oleron is dressed in a robe of delicate mauve, and has on her head a large lace cap decorated with orange flowers. Two long garlands of the wedding flower hang down her bodice, and in her hand she holds a curious flower.

LEGEND OF THE BRIDE OF OLERON.

This flower has a legend. Once upon a time, in the Island of Oleron, an old fisherman brought up one daughter to read, write, and embroider, but to occupy herself with none of the household tasks. She was named Imelda, and, having no work to do, became of a rather romantic and fanciful temperament, so that when the young men came courting she announced that she would marry only him who first brought her the flower of which she dreamed. She had seen it once in an illuminated missal. It had the shape of a deep cup in which had fallen, as it were, a twelve-pointed crown, the crown of one of the saints. After many wanderings and adventures one of the suitors discovered it and brought it to Imelda. When they went to plant it in the garden they found an iron oblong box in the earth containing a sheet of parchment with the writing.

A TRAGEDY OF THE CEVENNES.

"In order that time and adversity may not change your happiness, hide the roots of love deep in your heart; but as it is in the sunshine that the flower blooms keep those who surround you happy." There is also a legend about the old woman of the Cevennes. She lived at the time of the persecutions, and had been left quite solitary. One Christmas Day she prepared to go to a secret service in a cave, for the persecution was at its height. She was warmly, clothed in a dress which her husband had spun from the wool of his own sheep, and she needed it and also her heavy cloak, for the snow fell thickly and it was quite impossible for her to open her great umbrella. On her way she found a little shepherd boy of the mountains crying, and he sobbed that he could walk no farther. He had come looking for the secret place of worship, for he had heard that there would be a great reward for the discovery, and his parents were very, very poor. But he could walk no farther. The old woman took the boy in her arms, wrapping him in her cloak, and trudged along with him towards his home. When she came to the village where he lived she stopped near by and put him down. Taking from her pocket a little old silver medal, an ancient coin of Nimes, which was used by the persecuted people of the Cevennes as a token, she said: "I am sad, nothing else to give, but he could sell that for money.

BETRAYED BY THE TOKEN.

"You have well earned it, little one, in that you have sought the place of worship for the good God is everywhere." But the token was traced to the old woman, and it meant her death. From that time however relates the legend, the persecution ceased in that part of the country. The Arabian maid of high degree has also a story to tell describing her life and how it differs from that of the Parisian child. Marphisa of Florence is a very gorgeous lady among the few foreign dolls presented to the collection, quite one of the haughtiest and most quaintly dressed of them all. Satin, velvet, lace, embroideries, silk flounces to a skirt of white calico covered with skirts of lace, a fringe of broidered gold hanging from rosettes on either shoulder, a hat covered with a cotton material chequered pink and white—she is a doll anyone might be proud to own.

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One gives relief. An increasing sale of over 80 years is a certain test of their marvellous value.
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HYDRAULIC PRESSES

FOR PACKING
EDWIN HILLS & [illegible]

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

"THE BLUE BIRD."

Mr. Herbert Trench writes a London correspondent might consider his management of the Haymarket justified if it were only for the production of Maeterlinck's "The Blue Bird." Nothing quite so beautiful has been seen in London for many a day. It is not that any very extravagant sum has been expended on mounting this fairy play, but that the scenery, dresses, and stage-management have been informed by poetic taste and a sincere desire to realise the Belgian poet's text. That idle phrase uttered by a British dramatist after dinner—"a very Belgian Shakespeare"—has stuck to Maeterlinck, and many of our critics who will go into easy raptures over a theatrical conglomeration of fairy-lore and low comedy will spread their hands in dismay at Maeterlinck's "The Blue Bird." Symbolism to some minds is obnoxious. To these the very Belgian Shakespeare's play will not appeal. They will see nothing in it but a ridiculous setting forth of the obvious, and it will be proclaimed a dull entertainment. There is much which cannot quite be realised on the stage, of course, but over and over again one recognised the voice of a poet speaking of deeper things than the adventures of two children.

THE CHILDREN'S SEARCH.

The charm of "The Blue Bird" is that this utterance never stands in the way of the child's point of view. Children may not understand that the Blue Bird of happiness is akin to a knowledge of the secret of nature, nor that the wondrous bird does not live in fairy lands, but in our every day life, and especially in our own minds, but they will appreciate the wonderful power of the diamond in Tyltyl's cap. Turn it one way and you at once see the soul of things; another turn and you see the past; yet another turn and the future reveals itself. They will delight in the magic which makes everything alive in the bedroom of Tyltyl and Mytyl, and brings a horde of fairies about the children—the personifications of light, fire, water, and even milk, bread, and sugar. Above all, there is the faithful dog, Tylo, and the scheming, diplomatic cat, Tylette. And what more fascinating than the venturing forth of the two children in search of the wonderful Blue Bird, as fascinating as the search for the pot of gold hidden at the base of a rainbow! There is humour in the Belgian poet's treatment of his subject. Some of it may not appeal to children but as a relief when the poet touches on deeper matters there is always the perpetual warfare between the dog (splendidly played by Mr. Ernest Hendrie) and the cat (well done by Mr. Norman Page).

THE LIVING AND THE DEAD.

For grown-ups such a play as "The Blue Bird" only succeeds if it puts in a simple form some beautiful or pathetic idea. I cannot say that Maeterlinck always succeeds in doing this; but he is successful quite often enough to hold the attention throughout. None but a poet could have imagined the two children visiting their dead grandfather and grandmother. It is a new idea that the dead are waiting for visits from the living. "Every time you think of us," says Granny Tyl, "we wake up and see you again." The children are quite ignorant of the power of a loving thought. "It's as in our own time," grumbles Saffar Tyl. "The Living are so stupid when they speak of the Others." The same idea occurs later on. The children search for the Blue Bird in a graveyard. The off-hand omniscience of the little boy in answering his sister's questions about the habits of the dead has a curious Maeterlinckian humour, and we are prepared for the striking of a false note when we see a thin vapour obscuring the scene and white shapes arising from the ground. But when the mist clears away there is nothing but a mass of virginal flowers. "Where are the dead?" asks Mytyl. "There are no dead," replies Tyltyl. It seems a simple idea—perhaps a foolish idea—but the little scene is a masterpiece of the unexpected. We anticipate some grisly horrors, and are given a beautiful idea as a surprise.

MANKIND AND DESTINY.

That is the keynote of "The Blue Bird." It is an expression of a poet's optimism. Happiness is a relative matter. The children never find it in their travels, for it has always been theirs. And side by side with this is the idea that mankind is making its own destiny. The powers of Night cannot [illegible] against Man. Little by little he is discovering the secret of existence—the Blue Bird—and the wanderings of the two children symbolise that search. "I cannot understand man these last few years," declares Night to the Cat, her ambassador. "What is he aiming at? Must he absolutely know everything? Already he has captured a third of my Mysteries all my Terrors are afraid, and dare not leave the house, my Ghosts have taken flight, the greater part of my Sickness are ill." It is characteristic of the trend of Maeterlinck's symbolism that the central door guarded so jealously by Night, with the silent figure of Death in waiting does not hide the horrors of which Night speaks, but when drawn aside through the persistence of Tyltyl," suddenly reveals the most unexpected of gardens, unreal, infinite, and ineffable, a dream-garden bathed in nocturnal light, where, among stars and planets, illumining all that they touch, flying ceaselessly from jewel to jewel and from moonbeam to moonbeam, fairylike blue birds hover perpetually and harmoniously down to the confines of the horizon.

AN ATTACK ON TERROR.

That is the poet's vision in his own words. The art of the stage cannot be quite so illusive, but again the surprise of the vision gives it the magic beauty of an idea, and the imagination of the spectator is touched, and he sees, if he can see at all, more than a clever piece of scenic artistry. Most of the old fairy tales were based on Terror, especially those of Teutonic origin, but Maeterlinck's fairy play attacks terror. There is nothing terrible in life, and especially nothing terrible in death. The adventures of the children in the forest, when the trees answer the conjuration of the cat and with the animals, wild and tame, endeavour to stop the progress of the search for the Blue Bird by killing the children, end in the triumph of Man. The one scene which is not quite successful is the Kingdom of the Future, where dwell the children who have not yet been born. It is rather a literary idea, I fancy, and it is hardly possible for the mind to imagine such a strange kingdom. We get some rather mixed metaphysics here, too, about which children may ask some posing questions. According to Maeterlinck, every child takes a ready-made gift into the world, either good or bad. Some of his blue children are inventors; others have a talent for growing fruit; some are cowards; others are to fight for ideas. Gigantic figures of men line the walls, and Light (the guardian of the children in their search for happiness) explains that they are supposed to be those who will visit the earth after man—superman in fact. It is ingenious rather than poetic, but Maeterlinck manages to give the right touch in the end by the vision of Time's galleon. The end of this kind of fairy tale must be tame, but Maeterlinck strikes a new note at the very end, by making Tyltyl give a neighbour's sick child the blue bird which had always been in the cage at home, thereby suggesting that unselfishness is the key to happiness. Even so, the bird flies away—so illusive and within ourselves is happiness.

MRS. CROKER'S NEW PLAY.

Out of her own novel, "Terence," Mrs. B. M. Croker has fashioned a play which, after being toured in the country for some little time, has been produced at the Fulham Theatre. It is a pretty little story of a rather sentimental order which the authoress unfolds in her piece, and if in its development one detects here and there traces of the hand of the dramatic novice, the very simplicity of the plot goes far to disarm criticism on this point. Terence, the hero of the play is a characteristic type of the generous, dashing young Irishman. In order to keep his somewhat extravagant grandmother in the luxury to which she is accustomed, he lets his ancestral home and accepts the subordinate position of driver of a mail coach. His next step is to fall deeply in love with Maureen D'Arcy, a charming and wealthy girl, who, of course, is apparently far above him in social rank. Chance, however, contrives to associate them in an adventure which proves a stepping-stone to a thorough understanding. Maureen's friend, Lady Nita Fanshawe, forgetful of her marriage vows, falls a victim to the fascinations of a certain Bertrand Lovell, with whom she eventually decides to elope. Fortunately, before the affair has gone too far, Maureen, entering Terence in her service, succeeds in bringing the runaway back, and all ends happily. In the present production, Mr. A. Austin-Leigh plays his original part of Terence with a light-hearted humour and manly gentleness which serve at once to ingratiate him in the good-will of the audience, while the other characters useful assistance is rendered by Miss Laura Walker, Miss Ethel Royale, Miss Maud Everett, Mr. J. B. Fox, and, in particular, by Mr. J. R. Le Fane.

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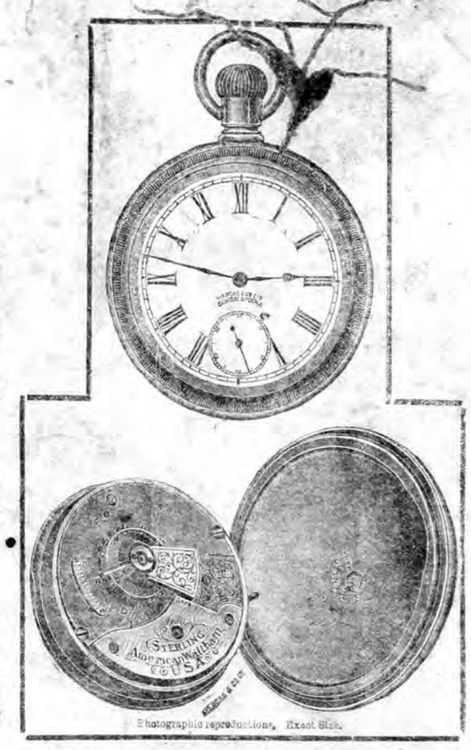

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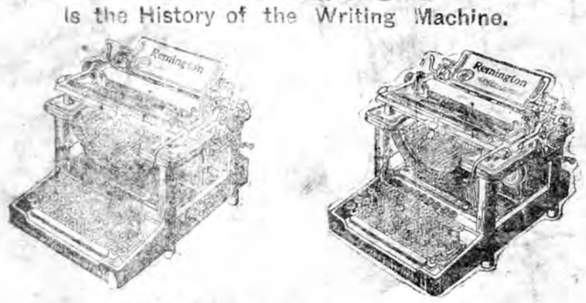

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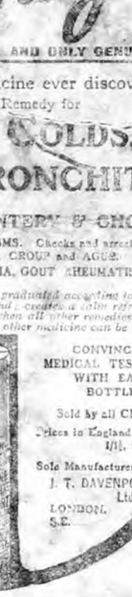

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